Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XX. CHICAGO, MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1866. NUMBER 69.

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—Bookkeepers, clerks, porters, [illegible]

WANTED—Men at 85 Washington-st. [illegible]

WANTED—A Salesman—Will give [illegible]

WANTED—Tinner—A good workman [illegible]

WANTED—A first-class salesman in the drug trade [illegible]

WANTED—A good steady man to [illegible]

WANTED—Canvassers to sell the [illegible]

WANTED—Recruits—U. S. Marine Corps [illegible]

WANTED—Three good Carpenters—[illegible]

WANTED—Sawyer—A first-class [illegible]

WANTED—A Salesman—Will give [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately—A good [illegible]

WANTED—Four young men who understand the dry goods trade [illegible]

WANTED—Solicitors for Insurance. [illegible]

WANTED—A Tailor who understands [illegible]

WANTED—Several first-class Architectural Draughtsmen. [illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A girl to do kitchen work. [illegible]

WANTED—A good Cook—Best wages paid, at 331 [illegible]

WANTED—A Girl—To take care of children [illegible]

WANTED—A girl to do general house work [illegible]

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer [illegible]

WANTED—A competent cook. To [illegible]

WANTED—A good Cook, Washer and Ironer at 247 Wabash-av. [illegible]

WANTED—A good Cook, Washer and Ironer. [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Twenty Shares of Stock [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap—A Saloon on [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Carpenter's Shop—For [illegible]

FOR SALE—An A No. 1 Milch Cow—[illegible]

FOR SALE—Sash, Doors and Blinds—[illegible]

FOR SALE—Harness Makers Attention. [illegible]

FOR SALE—At Invoice, well located, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A complete set of Rectifying [illegible]

FOR SALE—Boarding House to Rent [illegible]

FOR SALE—First-class Saloons and [illegible]

FOR SALE—A. N. Wood & Co., Portable [illegible]

FOR SALE—A well-established business [illegible]

FOR SALE—A medium sized express wagon [illegible]

FOR SALE—A second-hand open Buggy. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap, two Photographic Galleries [illegible]

FOR SALE—The Lease and part of the Furniture [illegible]

FOR SALE—One Plug Tobacco Finishing [illegible]

FOR SALE—A splendid Steam Flouring Mill [illegible]

FOR SALE—Grocery, Meat Market [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two eight-horse power [illegible]

FOR SALE—One 12-horse second-hand [illegible]

FOR SALE—Furniture, and Lease of [illegible]

FOR SALE—A half-interest, or the whole [illegible]

FOR SALE—An established wholesale [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap—A fine new [illegible]

FOR SALE—3,000 Cedar Posts, of [illegible]

FOR SALE—Stationary Engine, [illegible]

FOR SALE—An old established Bakery, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Eight Sugar Mill Rollers, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Steam Engines—4, 6, 8, 10, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Half interest in a fruit, [illegible]

Lost.

LOST—Ring—Last evening a plain gold [illegible]

LOST—A Gold Bracelet near the Post Office [illegible]

LOST—In a Randolph-st. car, or on [illegible]

LOST—On Thursday, in going from [illegible]

LOST—In going from Eighteenth-st. to [illegible]

Strayed.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—On the 9th [illegible]

Musical.

LIGHTE'S PATENT INSULATED [illegible]

PIANOS, ORGANS AND MELODEONS [illegible]

PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED. [illegible]

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS, [illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A Notary's Commission [illegible]

WANTED—Partnership or [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase [illegible]

WANTED—$10,000 to $15,000 [illegible]

WANTED—Hotel—To purchase [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase a Drug Store [illegible]

WANTED—E. F. Adams, the [illegible]

WANTED—To buy a good [illegible]

WANTED—Grand Speculation—[illegible]

WANTED—$5,000, by a Merchant [illegible]

WANTED—Energetic men and women [illegible]

WANTED—Everybody, old and young [illegible]

WANTED—Extraordinary!—I want [illegible]

WANTED—$200 a month [illegible]

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—As clerk in a retail drug store. [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—In a cloth [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a first-class [illegible]

WANTED—Situations—By two [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a young man from Manchester, England [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—A young man [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—In a wholesale grocery [illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—For "After the War: The South, 1865-6." [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—To sell our [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—To sell the [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—For Kettell's [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Male and Female [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$250 per month [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—175 per month [illegible]

Wanted—Partners.

WANTED—Partner—To buy an [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—With $3,000 [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—To join the [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—With capital [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—One-half interest [illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished house [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A House, of [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A cottage of [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A vacant Lot, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—By a responsible [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—By a practical miller [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING—Good board and pleasant rooms [illegible]

BOARDING—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board [illegible]

BOARDING—A splendid suite of rooms [illegible]

BOARDING—At 161 State-st., [illegible]

BOARDING—With a pleasant and well furnished front room [illegible]

BOARDING—Pleasant unfurnished rooms [illegible]

BOARDING—A pleasant front room [illegible]

BOARDING—Three furnished rooms [illegible]

BOARDING—A large well furnished room [illegible]

BOARDING—A suite of unfurnished [illegible]

BOARDING—Nice furnished rooms [illegible]

BOARDING—Waverley House, [illegible]

BOARDING—Good provisions and [illegible]

BOARDING—Single gentlemen or [illegible]

BOARDING—A few gentlemen can find good board [illegible]

Boarding—Wanted.

BOARDING—Wanted—With lodging [illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted—And a [illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Farm of 380 acres, [illegible]

FOR SALE—In Dewitt County, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1866.

Our orders for Blanks for collecting the additional Bounties and Pensions under the recent laws are filled on the same day they are received. [illegible]

TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago.

THE NEWS.

It is announced that the French Academy has selected for the subject of its prize poem next year, "The Death of Abraham Lincoln."

[illegible]

The Syracuse (New York) *Standard* says [illegible]

POLITICS IN OHIO.

Speech of Ex-Postmaster General Dennison.

WHY HE LEFT THE CABINET.

A Review of the Decline and Fall of Johnson.

HIS VIOLATION OF PLEDGES.

Futile Efforts of Congress to Placate Johnson.

He Joins the Copperheads and Rebels—Dangers to be Apprehended.

[Telegraphic Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

COLUMBUS, August 12.

Governor Dennison arrived in the city to-day at eleven o'clock. He was met at the depot by a deputation of citizens, and escorted to the residence of R. E. Neil, Esq. This evening he was serenaded by the Soldiers' Home Band, and in response to the call of the large crowd assembled, spoke at some length on the questions of the day. He was enthusiastically received, and spoke substantially as follows, being frequently interrupted by applause:

MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I thank you for this welcome. [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

News by Atlantic Cable to the 11th inst.

Dissolution of the English Parliament.

Outlines of the Queen's Speech.

Napoleon Asks of Prussia an Extension of the Frontiers of France.

Armistice Between Austria and Italy on the Basis of the Cession of Venetia.

News by Steamship New York, Via St. Johns, N. F.

The Italian Admiral Persano Asks for a Court-Martial.

A Four Months' Armistice Agreed Upon Between Austria and Prussia.

Relations Between Prussia and the Smaller German States.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Effects of "My Policy" at New Orleans.

Arrival of Numerous Refugees Who Have Fled North for Their Lives.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Arrival of Contributions to the Proposed Happy Family.

Serious Objections Urged Against Ultra Copperhead Members.

Glorious Meeting at Madison in Honor of Senator Howe.

FROM MADISON.

Enthusiastic Reception of Senator Howe—The Senator Pays his Respects to his Recreant Colleague, Doolittle—Patriotic Readings by Mr. Murdoch—Resolutions with the True Ring.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., August 11.

[illegible]

FROM NEW YORK.

The Cholera in the City—Weekly Statement of Deaths—A Detective Imbroglio—A Modern Divorce Suit—Mexican Items—Courtesies to the Hawaiian Queen—Rumors, &c.

[illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

By the Atlantic Cable—English Parliament Dissolved—Outlines of the Queen's Speech—Napoleon Asks from Prussia an Extension of the Frontiers of France—An Armistice Between Austria and Italy upon the Basis of the Cession of Venetia to the Latter—Commercial Items.

[illegible]

By Steamship New York—English Parliamentary News—The Italian Admiral Persano Asks for a Court-Martial.

[illegible]

Completion of the Gulf of St. Lawrence Cable.

[illegible]

FROM ATLANTA.

Inhuman Murder—A Man Killed by Burning to Death with Nitric Acid.

[illegible]

FROM MOBILE.

The Small Pox in Florida—Cholera Cases—New Enterprise.

[illegible]

From Memphis.

[illegible]

An Ohio Postmaster Removed.

[illegible]

Seized for Smuggling.

[illegible]

Schooner Capsized—Crew Probably all Lost.

[illegible]

From New Orleans.

[illegible]

From Fortress Monroe.

[illegible]

From Texas.

[illegible]

From Aspy Bay.

[illegible]

INDIANA.

Eleventh District Copperhead Convention—Gov. Oglesby's Appointments.

[illegible]

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Gathering of Delegates to the Office-holders' Convention—The Vallandigham Crowd—An Embarrassing Resolution—Prospects of a Scrimmage—Will the Ingredients Mix?

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 12.

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 12.

"MY POLICY" AT NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible]

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Deaths from Cholera—Grand Jury Report on the Late Riots—Butchery—Markets.

[illegible]

New Advertisements.

SCRIVEN'S Advertising Agency, 41 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive Advertisements for the Tribune, and all the leading papers throughout the United States and Canada.

PERSONAL. R. G. RANDALL. [illegible]

SPEAR'S FRUIT-PRESERVING SOLUTION [illegible]

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME. ST. JOSEPH COUNTY, INDIANA. [illegible]

LAKE FOREST ACADEMY, Lake Forest, Illinois. [illegible]

PITTSBURGH COTTON YARN. 62 1-2 Cents. FIELD, PALMER & LEITER, Wholesale Dry Goods, 112, 114 and 116 Lake-st.

FOR MILWAUKEE, [illegible] IDAHO, Capt. Goldsmith, [illegible]

FOR BUFFALO! The W. T. Co.'s Fast Steamer, PLYMOUTH, Capt. J. T. PALMER. [illegible]

FOR BUFFALO! The W. T. Co.'s Splendid Passenger Steamer, EMPIRE STATE, Capt. H. D. PERATT. [illegible]

GRAND HAVEN AND MUSKEGON. [illegible] Monday Evening, August 13th, [illegible]

Large Sale of Stock BY R. A. ALEXANDER, of Kentucky, September 5th and 6th, 1866. [illegible]

TO ADVERTISERS. If you desire to know HOW, WHEN and WHERE TO ADVERTISE, and to obtain the LOWEST RATES for any newspaper published in the United States and Canada, CALL AT 87 Dearborn-st., (up stairs, Room No. 11, Masonic Temple Building,) Cook, Coburn & Co's NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY.

FAIRBANK, PECK & CO., No. 134 South Water Street, Chicago, Manufacturers of LARD AND TALLOW OILS, STEARIC LIGHTS, Vaxeme and Tallow Candles, General Dealers in Lubricating and Burning Oils.

ROOFING. ROOFING. ROOFING. [illegible] Fire, Water and Frost Proof [illegible]

TOWNSEND & HALE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 90, 92 AND 94 FRANKLIN STREET, NEW YORK. [illegible] Hosiery and Fancy Knit Goods, [illegible] DOLAN & TAYLOR, CONYERS BUTTON, GOODMAN & REYNOLDS, BRISTOL WOOLLEN M'F'G CO., &c., [illegible]

New Dried Fruit. [illegible] MAURAN, WRIGHT & CO., [illegible]

WOOL SACKS, LOWEST MARKET RATES. [illegible]

NEW BOUNTY AND INCREASED PENSIONS [illegible] HOMER COOK, [illegible]

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION [illegible]

LAST ANNOUNCEMENT! CAPITAL PRIZE 80,000 DOLLARS. The North American PRIZE CONCERT! Will positively be given at WABASH AVENUE RINK, CHICAGO, ILL., AUGUST 22, 1866. THE FIRST PRIZE CONCERT To be given in the United States. NO POSTPONEMENT. [illegible] The Time Rapidly Approaches, and the Books will be Closed the 22d Day of August. [illegible] Number of Tickets Issued, 500,000. Price, $1.00. [illegible] Every Other Ticket Draws a Prize. [illegible] SPECIAL TERMS, OR CLUB RATES. [illegible] A. A. KELLEY & CO., [illegible]

CLARK SEMINARY [illegible]

AURORA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE [illegible] TELEGRAPHING [illegible] G. W. QUEREAU, A. M., [illegible] AURORA, ILL.

THE BEST CORNER IN CHICAGO FOR RENT SOON. [illegible] SMITH & NIXON.

PARTNER WANTED. [illegible] TO MAKE A SPEEDY FORTUNE. [illegible]

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE [illegible] CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., [illegible]

REMOVAL. J. EBERHARDT, MERCHANT TAILOR, Has removed to No. 160 RANDOLPH-ST., [illegible]

Money to Loan on Long Time [illegible]

To War Claim Agents! EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES! [illegible] NOW READY! VIZ: [illegible]

CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, [illegible]

ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE. [illegible]

Merchants' Union Express Co. [illegible]

VESSELS WANTED. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

LIST OF [illegible] Bounty and Pension [illegible] CULVER, PAGE & [illegible]

[illegible]

SPECIAL SALE FOR AUGUST BY DEVLIN & CO. One Hundred Thousands Dollars OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING AT A GREAT SACRIFICE. [illegible] CORNER BROADWAY & GRAND NEW YORK.

REMEMBER 100,000 SPLENDID G[illegible] VALUED AT

UNION NATIONAL GIFT CONCERT [illegible] AT SMITH & NIXON'S HALL Chicago, August 30, 1866. [illegible] DON'T DELAY! DON'T DE[illegible] Get Your Tickets Now. [illegible] TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EA[CH] Club Rates as Usual, BRYAN, ROSBROOK & CO. [illegible]

Crosby Opera House ART ASSOCIATION. The Fine Engraving GATHERING APPLES IS NOW Ready for Subscribers [illegible] PRINTS OF MERCY'S DREAM [illegible]

THE CHICAGO COAL CO. [illegible] Liberal arrangements made with Steam Works and large Consumers. [illegible] S. B. WILLIAMS, [illegible]

VALUABLE LOTS AT AUCTION, [illegible]

PUBLIC BATHING AND [illegible]

HORSES. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. OFFICE, No. 51 CLARK-ST.

[illegible]

MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1866.

THE CASE OF SENATOR PATTERSON.

In the Senate, toward the close of the late session, there was some action taken in the case of Senator Patterson, of Tennessee, upon which an attempt has been made to substantiate a charge against the Union Senators of an abandonment of the oath of office prescribed by the act of July, 1862, and commonly known as the test oath. This charge is untrue, as a recital of the facts will show.

In the oath, among the other declarations of the party offering to take it, are these words:

"I do solemnly swear * * * that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States."

When the credentials of Senator Patterson of Tennessee were presented, they were referred to the Judiciary Committee, and that committee subsequently reported that there was no question as to the eligibility of Patterson save in one particular, the facts of which it was unanimously conceded were substantially, that David T. Patterson, a resident of Eastern Tennessee, was elected in 1854, one of the Circuit Judges of that State for a term of eight years, ending in 1860. That during that term the Legislature and Governor, under an usurpation of power, procured the nominal adoption of an ordinance of secession, under which they declared the State of Tennessee no longer a member of the Union, but a member of the Confederate States of America. That simultaneously with those acts of usurpation troops were levied and the State was garrisoned and held by the military forces of the Confederacy. That Eastern Tennessee where Judge Patterson was then holding office, despite these acts on the part of the State Government, remained true and faithful to the Union, but the people were without arms, were beyond the reach of Federal aid and protection, and were jealously guarded and watched, coerced and compelled to submission by the rebel troops stationed in that section. While affairs were in this condition, the term for which Patterson had been elected expired. The laws relating to the judiciary had not been changed but remained as they were before the rebellion. The office was an elective one. The mass of the people were loyal and true Union men. The State court was their only protection from the tyranny and oppression of the rebel Government and military. Judge Patterson had been an undisguised and avowed Union man, treating the act of secession as a nullity, and avowing his Union citizenship and allegiance. A conspicuous secessionist sought the office, undoubtedly, as much for the purpose of using its powers to the oppression of the Unionists as for any other object. The Union people, to whom that court was the only protection left, entreated Patterson to be a candidate for re-election; to prevent a rebel becoming Judge, and to enable the Court to shield the Union people from judicial as well as military oppression. Relief from the Union was soon expected. Donelson and Henry had fallen, Island No. 10, and Memphis, Shiloh and Corinth were marking the advance of the old flag. Gun boats had traversed the Tennessee and the Cumberland, and surely, perhaps before the time for him enter upon the duties, the boys in blue would come to the relief of distressed, oppressed but faithful East Tennessee. He, protesting on the stump as he had from the Bench, that he recognized no Government but that of the United States, and that the ordinance of secession was void, became a candidate and was elected. His election was followed by an unexpected difficulty. It had occurred to him that the rebel Governor Harris would not commission him at all, but the Governor did send him a commission, and with it a blank oath "to support the Constitution of the Confederate States of America," which he was required to subscribe promptly. His election, and a refusal to take this oath, would have subjected him to an arrest, and possibly summary punishment. He nevertheless revolted, and when, at the earnest appeal of the Union population he submitted and took the oath, he protested to the magistrate against the implied coercion, and against the validity of any such Government as that of the Confederate States. The rebel military virtually suspended the judicial authority, and Judge Patterson's official duties were merely nominal, though part of them was the administration of the same oath to Confederate State appointees. When, at length, Burnside entered Knoxville, Judge Patterson, who had been in secret communication with him, furnishing information and all other possible assistance, with his family escaped through the rebel lines and came to that city. The judicial office he of course instantly abandoned. This is the record of Judge Patterson. The Judiciary Committee was unanimously of the opinion that he had always been a Union man, and had never surrendered his convictions of duty to his country for a moment, and a majority of the Committee, through Judge Poland, of Vermont, reported a resolution declaring him to be entitled to take his seat in the Senate. This resolution was immediately modified to declare that upon his taking the oath prescribed by law, he be admitted to his seat.

Judge Trumbull conceding the strong personal case made in behalf of Judge Patterson, and conceding that he was at heart a Union man, was nevertheless compelled to dissent from the majority of the committee, and point out the inexorable letter of the law, viz.: The solemn declaration in the oath that the party desiring a seat in the Senate had never accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority hostile to the United States. That was the law of the land, and it was no more in the power of the Senate to dispense with that requirement than with any other requirement or qualification of the Constitution and laws. As long as that disqualification remained, he insisted that it was not in the power of the Senate to admit to a seat in the body a man who had accepted and had exercised the functions of an office under an authority hostile to the United States.

Judge Trumbull, however, could not be blind nor deaf to the evident purpose of the Senate to admit Judge Patterson; but he was not willing that the test oath should be disregarded, and therefore, following the spirit of the constitutional amendment passed by the same Congress, which gives to two-thirds of Congress the power to acquit rebel offenders upon such a meritorious show of facts as was presented in this case, he suggested a joint resolution permitting Judge Patterson to take his seat as a Senator, omitting the words of the test oath which clearly disqualified him. This was the only available means of an escape from a possible violation of the law of 1862, and the Senate adopted a resolution prepared for that purpose by Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, there being only two negative votes. This joint resolution went to the House, where it was laid on the table by a decisive vote.

It is this action of the Senate and of the House that is relied upon as establishing the charge that the Senate had attempted to impair or destroy the test oath, and that the attempt would have been successful had it not been for the vigilance and superior fidelity of the House. We have no hesitation in saying that we approve and applaud the action taken by the House. That oath is an entirety; it cannot be modified gradually, nor modified to meet a special case without weakening its value, and opening the door for every possible application by ex-rebels to have it or parts of it suspended in their particular cases. General Lee might insist that he abandoned the country and the flag which he had sworn to support "under the (perhaps) mistaken idea that he owed a superior allegiance to Virginia," and then only at the command of Virginia to repel a threatened invasion of her sacred soil; that the sincerity of his Unionism was manifested in the fact that he laid down his arms, as soon as the troops under his command could no longer remain in Virginia. The House, therefore, is our opinion, acted wisely in promptly insisting that the oath should remain general, and that the application should be general, and should not be impaired in any individual case, until the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment. The action of the Senate, as proposed by Judge Trumbull, was the result not of a wish or a purpose to disregard the test-oath; on the contrary, it was for the express purpose of preventing its violation. Judge Patterson believed he could take the oath as it stood [illegible]

It was the opinion of other Senators; Judge Trumbull did not so believe. That oath expressly declares that it must be taken "freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion," and he did not believe that this oath could be then taken, and he did not want the oath to be practically violated. The joint resolution, therefore, was an escape from a threatened calamity, and in its very terms was a solemn declaration that the oath should not be violated even under the meritorious circumstances of the case of Patterson.

The close of the case was the adoption by the Senate of a resolution in this form:

"Resolved, that the Hon. David T. Patterson, upon taking the oaths required by the Constitution and laws, be admitted to a seat in the Senate as Senator [illegible]."

This was adopted by a vote of yeas 21, nays 11, absent 18, both the Illinois Senators voting in the negative.

This is not necessarily the end of the case. It amounts to a decision that if Senator Patterson should take the oaths, he was prima facie entitled to be admitted. The Senate has passed no judgment upon the question whether he was or was not disqualified by his having accepted and exercised the functions of an office under an authority hostile to the United States. That is a question of which the Senate has full jurisdiction; and which it may try and determine at any time. It is a question that should be determined, and one that will unquestionably be raised and settled hereafter.

We shall publish the record of the Patterson case, as it appears in the Congressional Globe, in our next issue.

CITY AND COUNTY POLITICS.

The barnacle tribe, otherwise denominated the Court House clique, are about ready to resign the office of Sheriff to the soldiers. Like the dog that saw preparations being made to kick him down stairs, and so went down himself, they are getting their affairs in readiness to move. We should not be surprised to see the entire police force working for the soldier Bradley, instead of the Court House Bradley, at the next primary meetings, and making a merit of it, too. It would certainly be a meritorious act, if it were their business to engineer the nominations of the Republican party. But this is not the work they are paid to do. The Board of Police are elected to perform certain specified duties—to maintain public order, to look after the operations of gamblers, garroters, dog-fighters, pimps, blacklegs, and human pests of all sorts, and to take measures for the public health. Whatever time they spend in securing the streets for voters to carry primary elections they necessarily take from their public duties, besides diverting the people's money from the proper ends to improper and indefensible ones. It is not only impertinent but unlawful for public officers to employ their subordinates for political purposes. Men who labor for fifteen dollars per week as the patrolmen of the city police do, ought not to be compelled to do the scavenger work of ward politics in addition to their lawful functions. It is not only unjust to them but unjust to everybody else, that they, or any other employes of the city or county, should be converted into a political machine to carry forward the corrupt projects of private individuals. If there were no other reason for the people to make an issue with the barnacle tribe this fall, this of itself would be sufficient. We propose to do our part toward correcting the evil, and introducing a healthy reform in local politics. We believe the place to begin is among those who have large bodies of men under their command, drawing their pay from the public treasury. No other agency could concentrate so large a power in so small a compass, or use it so unscrupulously in overriding the popular will.

The approaching elections furnish a favorable opportunity for the people to regain some influence in public affairs. It makes no difference practically whether the offices are filled by an hereditary aristocracy or by a self-perpetuating clique of politicians, who derive from the tax-payers, under the forms of law, the means of keeping their set in power. Of the two sorts of government we prefer the former, as it insures at least some degree of refinement and respectability in official station; and we prefer a graceful despotism to a slobbering and ungainly one. The voters of Cook County desire a change and there is a probability that they will soon be gratified.

SPEECH OF EX-POSTMASTER GENERAL DENNISON.

The address of ex-Postmaster General Dennison to the people of Columbus, which we publish in full this morning, will repay an attentive perusal. Mr. Dennison calmly reviews the retrogression of the acting President, and marks the various steps of his persistent relapse from the Union party into the embrace of the Copperheads and rebels.

Mr. Dennison is not a Radical in politics; he is called at home a moderate, or conservative. He remained in the Cabinet until all hope of restraining Johnson from espousing Copperheadism had fled. He exerted his utmost influence to maintain harmony between Johnson and Congress, and to smooth the way to a reconciliation. The speech points out the numerous and great concessions Congress made in order to meet Johnson's views, and to avoid a rupture with him. The conditions precedent to a restoration of the rebel States to their forfeited relations with the Government, were reduced to the very minimum that the future welfare of the country and public safety would permit or justify. But all in vain. Johnson was resolved to force a quarrel with the Republican party, and perfidiously desert to the Copperheads and rebels, feloniously carrying off with him the archives of the Government intrusted to his keeping by the Union voters. But it was not until after Johnson sent in his message to Congress disapproving of the Constitutional Amendment—every provision of which he had previously advocated, and had called the Philadelphia Confederate Convention, that Mr. Dennison wholly despaired of the President. He could remain in the Cabinet no longer without surrendering his principles and joining the enemies of the Union. He therefore tendered his resignation, and returned to his people in Ohio. The speech will produce a profound impression upon the minds of the conservative class of men who, like Mr. Dennison, have clung to the recreant President long after the masses of Unionists had given him up as lost to honor and principle, recreant to pledges, and bent on bringing on a new rebellion.

INDIANA POLITICS.

The Republicans of Indiana have no apprehensions in regard to the result of the election this fall, in that State. They are not making their fight to carry the State, as they believe they have a certainty of that by a heavy majority. What they are aiming at, is to elect the whole Congressional delegation. They propose to return their candidates from the Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh districts by greatly increased majorities. They intend to settle all doubts as to the political status of the Third, Fourth and Seventh districts by electing Republicans to Congress by majorities that will admit of no dispute or contest. At the last election Hon. Ralph Hill, Republican, was elected in the Third District by 844 majority. This fall the majority will be larger although the Copperheads are making a fierce contest to carry the district. Colonel Farquhar was elected in the Fourth District over George Berry, Cop, by only sixty-six votes. A vigorous canvass is being made on both sides, but the Republicans are confident of winning. One of the closest fights will be in the Terre Haute district. In 1864, Dan. Voorhees was returned by 534 majority, over Colonel Washburn, Republican; but Voorhees was unseated on the grounds of gross frauds proven to have been perpetrated in some of the counties. Voorhees is not a candidate for re-election, but wants to go to the Senate. Washburn is rather conservative, and gave offence to the Radicals of his district by some of his votes; but his opponent is a very malignant Copperhead, which will tend to reconcile the Radicals to Washburn as a choice between two evils.

But the great fight will take place in the First and Second districts, now represented by Niblack and Kerr, two of the worst secession sympathizers in Congress. Niblack was elected in 1864 by 3,110 majority, and Kerr by 3,393. These districts constitute the "Egypt" of Indiana. The Republican candidates are exceedingly popular soldiers, and will receive the soldier's vote almost solid. At the last election only a small part of the soldiers belonging to those districts were at home on the day of the election, but they are all there now, and their votes will go far towards redeeming these ancient strongholds of the late Democratic party, from the hands of the Copperjohnson conspirators. We are not sanguine that it can be done, but the old majorities will be cut down in a small figure. The Republican majority at the State election of 1864, was 20,883. From all parts of Indiana we receive information that the Republicans will do better than they did two years ago. In some counties gains are estimated at 500 votes, in others 400, and in the small counties at 100 to 200, and taking the whole State together, the gains are estimated at 15,000, which would carry the Republican majority up to 35,000 on the State ticket. There is a Legislature to elect, and a United States Senator, to replace Senator Lane; the Constitutional Amendment also awaits ratification. The Republican calculate on having a decided majority of the Legislature, thereby securing the Senator and the ratification. The canvass will be a warm one, but the triumph of the true Union men over the corrupt faction will be sweeping and decisive.

Indiana made a magnificent record during the late war. Few States furnished troops that equalled hers in resolution and valor. The Hoosiers fought with a giant's strength and a lion's courage; they struck hard blows and plenty of them. The State can [illegible]

THE WHEAT MARKET.

In connection with the rain storm, which prevailed nearly all day yesterday, one of the principal topics of discussion on 'Change was the prospects of the maturing wheat crop, and the probable amount of damage that might ensue therefrom. The opinion generally obtained that the rain was general throughout the State, and we have been informed that on the entire line of the St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, it rained nearly all day. As is customary with the Tribune on occasions of this kind, we immediately endeavored to secure our usual weather despatches, but without success, owing to the fact that the wires were working very badly. However, we hope to publish full and reliable reports from all sections of the country to-morrow or next day. It is yet altogether too early to speculate on the "effects." The amount of rain that fell yesterday cannot, of itself, do any damage worthy of notice to the crop. A succession of two or three dry cool days will place all lying grain out of harm, and as the breadth sown was greater than last year, and the growing crop very promising, there can be no doubt of a magnificent harvest—such a one as has not been seen for years.

As soon as the crop commences to move, it will come upon a bare market throughout the country. The stock of wheat and flour in all the large receiving points is less than it has been for years. Here the stock is at present lighter than it has ever been since Chicago obtained any prominence as a grain point. The milling demand is very heavy, owing to the scarcity of flour, and, in order to meet this inquiry, a cargo of wheat was imported a day or two since from Milwaukee, where an almost similar state of things exists. The Eastern markets are bare of flour. In none of the Atlantic cities is there any accumulation, and the shutting up of the trunk railroad lines would create a feeling of temporary famine.

The corn crop promises largely. Should there be the same yield as last season, the country will be flooded with it, as the surplus of the last crop now in the country is almost equivalent to an ordinary yield.

The wheat market yesterday was very unsettled and irregular. At the opening the market for No. 1 Spring was fully 1c higher than at the close of 'Change the day previous, but after the "short" interest had filled, a decline set in and the market receded some 6c. Along in the afternoon the continuance of the rain gave a firmer feeling to the speculative interest, and, in consequence, the market rallied 4@5c—closing firm at the improvement.

BARBERS AND TAILORS.

The New York World, Chicago Times, and other Copperhead papers very indignantly repudiate the idea that there was any great harm done in murdering Dr. Dostie at New Orleans, because, they say, and they back their assertion by the affidavits of old inhabitants, he was "nothing but a barber" in early life. We do not know whether Dr. Dostie was a barber at any period of his life or not, but if the degree of guilt attaching to his wanton murder, depends upon that fact, it becomes interesting and important to know where the Copperhead party draws the line between those whose early pursuits render them of no account, and those to kill whom it would be worthy of judicial inquiry. In this case of Dostie they decide that a tonsorial artist is of no account, and the decision must be based upon some latent disgrace attaching to the razor and the brush, because the Democratic party make no such an objection to the knights of the shears and the thimble. The profession of a barber, to most men, is quite as honorable as that of a mender of old clothes. The one renovates the beard, the other renovates the garments; the one uses soap, brush, razor and shears, while the other employs the thimble, thread, needle and shears. They are both artists in their way, and to the great multitude there is no apparent social distinction expressed by the sign "A. Johnson, Tailor," which is not equally expressed by "D. Dostie, Barber."

We do not believe the barbers have any perquisites peculiar to their vocation. They shave, and shampoo, and take nothing but their fee, while the ancient and honorable order of tailors have their prescriptive right to cabbage. In the absence of any other explanation, we must therefore assume that the social distinction which separates tailors from barbers is purely vegetable, and that it consists in the fact that one has an indefeasible right to cabbage, and the other has not.

ANDREW JOHNSON AND STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Andrew Johnson is coming to Chicago nominally to assist in inaugurating the Douglas monument. This will be a good time for Mr. Johnson to explain why he voted in the Senate in 1860 for Jeff. Davis' resolutions to rule Mr. Douglas out of the Charleston Convention as a Presidential candidate, and also why he opposed Mr. Douglas and supported Mr. Breckinridge during the campaign which followed. The famous "caucus resolutions," which were introduced in the Senate by Jefferson Davis, for the express purpose of "killing Douglas," declared among other atrocious things:

"That neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature, whether by direct legislation or legislation of an indirect and unfriendly nature, possess power to annul or impair the Constitutional right of any citizen of the United States to take his slave property into the common territories, and there hold and enjoy the same while the territorial condition remains."

This was the fourth resolution of the series, and the one especially aimed at Mr. Douglas, who had previously declared that a Territorial Legislature might, by unfriendly legislation, exclude slavery from the limits of such Territory. The vote was taken on this resolution on the 24th of May, 1860, and it was adopted by yeas 35, nays 21, Jefferson Davis and Andrew Johnson voting in the affirmative.

If the ceremonies at the grave of Douglas are to be made the beginning of an electioneering tour, or political wake, in the Northwest, there cannot be a more appropriate text to begin with than this. Mr. Johnson has frequently alluded to the sacrifices he made in not joining the rebellion. The people, and especially that portion of them who supported Mr. Douglas for the Presidency in 1860, would be glad to have some further light thrown on this painful act of self-denial. A history of the sacrifices in question would naturally begin with the Senate caucus resolutions, which preceded and paved the way for the rebellion.

There must be an immense number of Republicans in Cairo. Every day or two the rebel correspondent of the Chicago Times, telegraphs that another instalment of Republicans, becoming disgusted with the party of equal rights, have joined the Copperheads. But like the widow's measure of oil and meal, they seem to replenish as fast as they are exhausted. The last rebel despatch says that "Logan has but few deluded Radical followers left" in Cairo, that "men heretofore with the Republicans are coming out for the Conservative ticket." We suppose that the last batch of "come-outers" who have joined the Cops, were influenced by the glorious conservative news from New Orleans, that four hundred white and colored Union citizens had been murdered and maimed by the rebels and Thugs, and that the Johnson policy of reconstruction was working splendidly, and that everything was lovely in the Crescent City.

A Copperhead paper says:

"Some of the Black Republican journals complain bitterly that the 'Copperheads' are making political capital out of the fact that the Radical Congress voted itself an increase of their own pay, while they do not also blame the Democrats. But there was Johnson signed the bill."

They also "complain" that the Copperhead papers, while abusing Republican members for voting for the increase of pay, conceal the fact that all the Copperhead members of Congress voted for the increase of pay, electioneered for it, and as soon as it had passed, rushed to the Sergeant-at-Arms' desk and demanded their extra pay. Why do the Copperhead papers conceal this little fact?

Mr. Galt, the Canadian Minister of Finance, has resigned. Of this event the Toronto Globe says, the country is relieved from the most reckless Minister of Finance that ever lived. "His career has been one of extravagance and mismanagement. He is responsible for having needlessly increased the debt of the Province to an enormous extent. His annual deficits of a few millions each amount in the aggregate to a very considerable portion of our whole public debt. His rapid increase of the public expenditure, and his repeated advances to public companies without the shadow of authority, year by year, ran the country more and more deeply into debt, until he found himself, in 1862, in the almost hopeless difficulties which assisted at that time to drive him out of office. His extravagance has compelled him repeatedly to increase the taxes of the people. To his extravagance and its consequences—to his financial irregularities of every sort—Mr. Galt has added a long list of failures—of wild and fanciful schemes, either proposed and rejected, or adopted, tried, and abandoned. His incidental protection—his scheme to favor the St. Lawrence route—his free ports—his Bank of Issue—his reciprocity negotiations—his plan for valuation of imports—and many other equally conspicuous failures, attest the fatality which has attended all his schemes. He has hardly ever been right, except when he was correcting his own errors, and not always then."

POLITICAL.

INDIANA.—John Pardue, the recent purchaser of the Lafayette Journal, and independent candidate for Congress, having failed to receive any recognition from the Union Congressional Convention, has gone over to the soap-bone party and taken the Journal with him. It commences its labors in the new field by a base, foolish onslaught upon Hon. Schuyler Colfax, simply because Mr. Colfax attended the Congressional Convention of that District, and made a speech in favor of Mr. Orth, the Union candidate. Such a course on the part of Mr. Purdue is too transparently selfish in its character to excite any other emotion than contempt.

—The Goshen (Ind.) Times says that Lowry, the Bread-and-Butter candidate for Congress in that district, during the discussion at that place between him and Major Williams, had much pity and lamentation for the "poor soldier," and singling out Lieutenant Duardorf, whom he recognized in the audience, and whose neck had been pierced by a rebel bullet, held him up to the audience as a defeated and much abused soldier, the Lieutenant having been an unsuccessful candidate for an office before the Union Convention. Dearduff could stand a defeat before a Union Convention, but he could not stand the praises of the Copperhead Lowry. So he wrote on a card and handed it to Major Williams to read to the audience, "I would rather vote for the rebel that shot me in the neck than vote for Bob Lowry." This sharp response to the Judge's (Lowry's) hypocrisy brought down the house. When Lowry rose to make his second speech, in reply to Major Williams, his pity for the poor Lieutenant was changed to the bitterest hate. He denounced Deardorf as a hypocrite, who had feigned a severe wound for the sake of getting an office, a "Lincoln hireling," and many other like pleasant epithets.

—On Saturday, the 4th, a joint canvass between Major Williams and Robert Lowry, the two candidates for Congress in the Tenth Indiana District, came off at Goshen, and the Goshen Times says that never was a man more thoroughly used up than Lowry. Lowry had the opening and closing of the debate, and he started on his hard task with the full conviction that his hide was to be stretched on the fence. He labored hard to say something commendable in regard to the tariff, constitutional amendment, negro suffrage, &c., but utterly failed to make any impression. Major Williams occupied but a few minutes in showing the sophistry of Lowry's arguments, and his whole labored speech was disposed of like chaff before the wind. Major Williams then devoted the balance of his time to showing up the record of the Copperhead party, and with telling effect did he review the history of the rebellion, and show the conspicuous part taken in it by Northern allies—the Democratic party. The conspiracy exposed into by that party in Indiana, and their efforts to liberate, arm, and turn to account against the Government, the rebel prisoners that are brought here and captured and placed in confinement, was more than Lowry could meet, and he tried to evade the whole subject by the lowest, vulgar abuse of Governor Morton. The Times says that 2,500 majority is the very lowest that Major Williams will get in the district.

ILLINOIS.—The Representative Convention for the counties of Coles, Douglas, Vermillion and Edgar, met at Mattoon on the 3d, and nominated General Jas. M. True, of Cowles; Malden Jones, of Douglas, and N. B. Stage, of Edgar, as the Republican candidates for Representatives to the Legislature. Mr. Jones is at present Representative from that district, and made an honorable record in the House.

—The editor of the Peoria Democrat, who was the first man to suggest the assassination of President Lincoln, and now chief dispenser of soup bones and hard tack, flung to him by A. Johnson, nominates W. W. O'Brien as the Bread-and-Butter candidate for Congress at large. O'Brien was one of the leaders in the infamous Peoria Convention, held in 1864, wherein was inaugurated the attempt to release the rebel prisoners in Camp Douglas.

—General Henry Case has been nominated as the Union candidate for Congress in the Tenth District of this State. His Copperjohnson opponent will probably be Anthony Thornton, present incumbent.

—The Republicans of Pike County held their Convention at Pittsfield on the 4th instant. D. D. Brown, of Barry, was chosen Chairman, and J. L. Underwood and Captain J. N. McFee appointed Secretaries. Dr. Harvey Dunn was nominated for Representative to the General Assembly; Major E. W. Jones for Sheriff, and Samuel C. Chapman for Coroner. A series of excellent resolutions was adopted, and delegates to the State Convention appointed.

—Copperheads have strange notions in matters relating to finance. One Tom Hendricks, a Senator from Indiana, made a speech at Indianapolis a few nights since, and undertook to illustrate the whiskey question. If the Indianapolis Journal quotes correctly, his logic runs thus: Whiskey was taxed two dollars per gallon. Four gallons of whiskey could be made from one bushel of corn; consequently, hence, therefore, corn is taxed eight dollars per bushel. Does any man see it? We can't. Corn only sells for fifty cents per bushel. How many times will eight hundred go into fifty? Did the Senator think he was addressing fools?

KENTUCKY.—E. A. Hathaway was the Democratic-Duvall candidate for Judge, in Owen County, and is, without doubt, elected. Hathaway considered that he had been maliciously slandered by a report that he had endeavored to induce his sons to leave the rebel army during the war, and shortly before the late election he issued a circular to his constituents, the point of which was the following declaration, duly certified to by a friend:

"Mr. Hathaway accompanied through the Federal lines and came to Bowling Green, bringing several men with him, who joined the Southern army. Mr. Hathaway, with Colonel Jo. Desha, [illegible] returned in the following year [illegible] in 1863, and I saw but little of Mr. Hathaway until about May, 1865. In June, 1865, Mr. Hathaway came to my house, and informed me that Colonel Desha had been captured and that the war was about to fall through. I should Mr. Hathaway too old to go into the army as a private, and I knew that he could not live in the South without means, and I advised Mr. Hathaway to return home and do the best he could. Mr. Hathaway expressed himself desirous to remain in the South provided he could obtain a position by which he could make a support."

—The action of A. Johnson in the New Orleans matter has settled two of the New York papers. In our to-day's issue will be found an article from the Commercial Advertiser. The New York Sun, heretofore in favor of "my policy," revolts from sustaining his instructions to Attorney General Herron. Johnson's objection to the Convention, that it is not composed of delegates chosen from the people of the whole State, is well disposed of by the Sun, which reminds him that, "at the time of its election, three-fourths of the said people—of the able-bodied class—were fighting to destroy the Union, and hunting down such men as Andrew Johnson."

—Mr. Browning, of Illinois, and the Executive Committee of the Johnson party, have eleven rooms at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, for the transaction of business at the Convention on the 14th.

IOWA.—The following appointments have been made by the Republican State Central Committee for Governor Stone:

Winterset, Wednesday, Aug. 15, at 2 p. m.
Indianola, Thursday, Aug. 16, at 2 p. m.
Osceola, Friday, Aug. 17, at 2 p. m.
Chariton, Saturday, Aug. 18, 2 p. m.
Garden Grove, Monday, Aug. 20, 2 p. m.
Corydon, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 2 p. m.
Centreville, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 2 p. m.
Bloomfield, Thursday, Aug. 23, 2 p. m.
Keosauqua, Friday, Aug. 24, 2 p. m.
Sigourney, Thursday, Aug. 30, 2 p. m.
Montezuma, Friday, Aug. 31, 2 p. m.
Oskaloosa, Saturday, Sept. 1, 2 p. m.
Newton, Tuesday, Sept. 11, 2 p. m.
Toledo, Thursday, Sept. 13, 2 p. m.
Fort Dodge, Friday, Sept. 14, 2 p. m.
Webster City, Saturday, Sept. 15, 2 p. m.
Albia, Saturday, Sept. 2 [illegible], 2 p. m.
Knoxville, Tuesday, Oct. 2, 2 p. m.

—Hon. Reuben Noble, of Iowa, who a year ago ran off after strange gods, has returned to the Republican fold. He attended the recent Convention in the Tenth Judicial District and approves its very radical action.

CRUEL MURDER OF A NEGRO.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia North American.]

DOVER, Del., August 8, 1866.

Allow me to give you, and through you to your numerous readers, an account of one of the most cruel and unprovoked murders that has ever happened in this section of our proslavery and negro-hating country. You are doubtless aware that in Kent county, for some time past, the party sympathizing with treason and rebellion has predominated. Saturday last, August 4, was what is called "Big Saturday," when the colored population usually resort to the bay. There was a goodly number on that occasion. There were also at the same place some with white skins, with hearts as black as hell, who went, as they said, to "keep the darkies straight."

Among these were two by the name of S. Register and William Fox, the former from near Smyrna and the latter from Leipsic (where they are in the habit of shooting at and maltreating the negroes on all occasions). The said Register and Fox tried to provoke a conflict with several before the shooting, of which I shall speak, took place, but failed until they ordered the murdered man (Pryor) to move some one's carriage out of their way. He at once made the attempt, but the sand being deep and the carriage heavy, he could not succeed, when they commenced to curse him. He remonstrated. Fox immediately drew his pistol and fired several shots, but without effect, when Register also began firing at him, one ball taking effect. Pryor threw up his arms and exclaimed, "My God, I am shot!" and started to run. But Fox, fearing that the work of death was not fully accomplished, clinched him, and they fell together, Fox pointing his pistol at his head and trying to shoot. At this stage of the proceedings Fox was stayed by some one standing by. As soon as the affair was over, Register remarked, holding a pistol in his hand, "that's the boy that killed the son of a ——" and immediately left. Fox remained at the scene, and boasted that he "killed the damned nigger, and was sorry that he had not killed more." Register is in the county jail, but some of his sympathizers say he ought to be let out; it is too bad to keep him for only killing a nigger. Fox remained within seven miles of the place, and moved about, receiving the congratulations of those of his way of thinking, and there is not a few of them, until Monday, and has left for parts unknown. Shall we not attribute this foul and horrid murder to the teaching of the pro-slavery party; to those whose duty it was to train their sons in paths of virtue, temperance and justice, but who have taught them by precept and example to drink and get drunk, and, also, that the negroes who have no rights which the white man is bound to respect? "As ye sow, ye shall reap; if ye sow to the wind ye shall reap the whirlwind." If this class of persons continue to treat the poor, down-trodden black without justice or mercy, may not forbearance cease to be a virtue, and a desire for revenge be kindled.

A CITIZEN.

FROM CANADA.

Passage of the Tariff and Financial Bills—Fishery Question.

NEW YORK, August 11.—The Herald's Ottawa special says: The tariff bill and the financial scheme have passed Parliament in a modified form. In discussing the American fishing question, the Attorney General said the convention necessary is made to the American fishermen was necessary [illegible] with the United States. [illegible]

[illegible]

Secretary Seward at Home.

AUBURN, N. Y., August 11.—Secretary Seward arrived in this city at 5 p. m. yesterday, and will remain until Tuesday. His is in excellent health.

Cholera in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—The report of the Health Officer shows that the number of deaths from cholera [illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

Our London and Italian Letters.

THE LESSONS OF THE HYDE PARK RIOTS.

Relative Position of Austria and Prussia.

An Italian View of their Disasters.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON, July 28, 1866.

To-day brings us in London the news that through the completion of the Cable the duties of correspondents are over, so far, at any rate, as refers to the early transmission of facts to trans-Atlantic readers. Hereafter, the duties of the letter writer will be either much simpler, or much more difficult than they have hitherto been. He will be compelled either to confine himself to the general descriptions of life and manners which always have a certain degree of interest, whether recorded in the book, magazine or newspaper, or else he will have to assume an editorial dignity, and gather up in the form of an epistolary essay, the lessons rather than the mere occurrences of the hour. The events will come to you ten or twelve days earlier than the letter, and all that readers will care for will be the philosophy of the events. And here is a splendid field, one worthy of fine powers. No man can disdain such a post, for surely it is no light matter to draw from the occurrences of the hour their best lessons.

LESSONS OF THE HYDE PARK RIOTS.

You know all that the Hyde Park Riots have done outwardly, but what have they done towards furthering that movement in which every American has a great interest? I am encroaching, I know, on the field of your vivacious London correspondent, but as he is intimate with many of the men whose names have been most conspicuous in directing the recent Reform movement, I have feared that he might not see another side quite distinctly enough, and hence fail to present it to your readers. It is thought by many here that a great victory has been gained, and that Toryism has been overpowered. This seems to me to be partly true and partly false. There is no doubt that the Reformers are now masters of the field, that the authorities have not carried their point, and have really been beaten in their strong hold. They failed for almost the first time in English history, in doing what they have determined to do. The ultra men are forward in proclaiming that they have won a great victory, and that the day when universal suffrage shall be the rule of England is much nearer than it was a week ago. But the loss which they have experienced is greater than their gain. Had they made their demonstration in a place such as the authorities would willingly have granted them, they would have called together, not 200,000 people indeed, but enough to show that the working men of England have felt keenly the slurs thrown upon them in the House of Commons and elsewhere, and that they are not indifferent to the extension of the franchise; but they would not have arrayed against them that deadly hatred which now rules in the Tory party, and worse yet, that spirit of distrust which animates the whole middle class of England. Of course Reform, if it is to gain ground, must do so by winning over more and more of the men who are liberal in a certain sense, who are identified with labor, and who yet stand above all things upon the idea that the security afforded to property shall be perfectly protected by law. But these men, making up what may be called the great heart of England, the dissenters as a body, and very many of the tradesmen and smaller manufacturers, have witnessed this collision in Hyde Park with the feeling that where trust is put in the "masses" it is not only liable to be abused, but that it will be abused. Moreover, the men who head the radicals are not men of good judgment. The choice of Hyde Park was most ill made, and the display of the machinery by which the movements are made, indicates that men like Mr. Gladstone are not the ones who think and plan in behalf of the ultra party. There are clever men among these popular leaders, good writers and speakers; but unfortunately they are not men of high, sustained, determined moral conviction, and so they do not and they can not gain that real hold on the public mind that they want to get. People believed that Mr. Cobden was a perfectly sincere man, and hence he had great weight; but notwithstanding what you think in America, the English do not believe in Mr. Bright. Thousands do, it is true, but millions do not. And this party which goes for thorough Reform, cannot succeed till its most prominent men are thought to be more than demagogues, and prove themselves to have more sense than to make the gross mistake of taking and taking by force a park which by all the enforced usages of the past has been closed to public meetings of every sort. By this movement the reformers only show that there are the high handed despisers of law, and that their reign could not be one of security to the immense interests of England.

CONDITION OF THE ENGLISH LABORERS.

It is a pity; because there is no force which would bring up the day laborers of England like that immense wave of thought which is called into action in America by political discussion. The drop is a great one from the man who pays the ten pound rent demanded here before the franchise is given, to the common laborer, the "shambling, slouching man-boys" which make up so large a class of the English population. It is a Herculean task to raise these; they are almost beyond the pale of Christian effort. They have no interest in any literature but the most profligate; they want no education; and it would seem impossible to touch them with anything which can give them intellectual or a moral impulse, unless it be through the introduction of political discussion. We all know that this is the greatest educator that we have in America. It might be in England the greatest also. And therefore it is that anything which tends to put back the people's cause is a great hindrance to English civilization.

ON OUR CONTINENT.

All is quiet now on the Continent. Prussia is pursuing her way steadily into the South German States, and permitted to dictate to them her own terms. It is a great object with her to crush Bavaria, for that little country will be antagonistic to everything Prussian, if not reduced to more complete subjection than even Austria is at present. It has a population of five millions—no trifling number. It has a territory requiring a whole day to ride through, even if one travels in an express train—no slight domain therefore. It is Catholic, and thoroughly so. It is German indeed, but of a different type from the North. Its great wish is to head a Southern Germany, and to make that embrace all the territories south of the river Main. But this I apprehend is not what Prussia would like. A confederation headed by Bavaria would be in deadly antagonism to Prussia, and there would be unceasing irritation, if not constant collisions. It is better, therefore, so Prussia seems to think, to bring Bavaria to the lowest humiliation, and then to set her upon her feet again as an act of grace. If she is not crushed she will be a thorn in the side, one knows not how long, but reduced, she may be inoffensive at least.

THE TAX ON FRANKFORT.

Frankfort, too, is suffering severely from the heavy pressure of the Prussian boot. Twenty-five millions of florins, or ten million dollars gold, is not a small sum for a city of the size of Providence, Rhode Island, to pay. It is a city of bankers, it is true, but the sum is so heavy that it makes the Frankforter very grief, as you already know. Frankfort is the out. The Burgomaster has hanged himself for headquarters of German democrats, and this is what makes it so odious in the eyes of a man like Bismarck and his master. It is not because it sided with Austria, that constitutes its great sin, but because it has been so outspoken against Prussia and the rule of the aristocratic party there. You have not forgotten its refusal last fall to suppress the right of free speech when Bismarck so haughtily demanded that nothing should be said adverse to Prussian interests or critical of his Government in a Frankfort meeting.

AUSTRIA'S GAIN.

Excepting in Bavaria, the war appears to be over, and Austria comes out of it with a far better look than she wore a fortnight ago, when I wrote you last. What seems to be her greatest loss, is in truth her greatest gain—namely, her expulsion from the German Confederation. She has not, in fact been at home there for twenty years, and every move she has made there has been detrimental to German interests, and to her own as well. Obliged to choose whether she will be German or Sclavonic, it is well that the Emperor sees, and that his only true course now is to become the latter, and turn his attention primarily to Hungary, and secondarily to the other eastern and southern provinces of his incoherent realm. Austria has long neglected herself for the sake of outsiders, now she will concentrate herself, and I trust become a coherent, strong, and progressive nation. The Emperor is a man of fine intentions, of excellent life, and of high principles. He is still shackled by a false traditional policy, but it is to be hoped that he may yet throw it off, and do no less for his country than Napoleon is doing for France. I think his future is now as bright as that of his rival, William of Prussia, whose next effort will be harder than to conquer Austria, namely, to conquer his own country. A spirit rules him wholly at variance with that of the age. He will go home in triumph, Berlin will ring with exultation, and be intoxicated with joy; but Prussia is all this while a progressive country, the genius of democracy is abroad there, and the efforts of William and Bismarck will not be able to put it down.

PENNIMAN.

OUR ITALIAN LETTER.

A Philosophic View of Disasters.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

MILAN, July 26, 1866.

This war has duped and disappointed all the military and political prophets. Nothing has gone as it was demonstratively certain to go. The Prussians were to be whipped by the Austrians. Their army was a mere collection of militia, armed with a toy gun, while the solid, disciplined ranks of the Austrians were adorned with the gray beards denoting fourteen years of service. Well, the toy gun has been the terror of the Austrians, and the militia of Prussia have scattered the graybeards like chaff before the wind. The solid ranks of Austria have shown a singular willingness to be captured, and Prussia extends down to the gates of Vienna.

Here, in Italy, we distrusted our cavalry, and our cavalry have invariably beaten the Austrians. We distrusted the loyalty of Central and South Italian troops, and everybody else did for us; and yet the troops of these provinces enjoy a pre-eminence in the army for their valor. We did not expect to be [illegible] sieges; we are actually engaged in such sieges. We expected a dozen pitched battles; we have had only one, and we hoped to win Venetia ourselves, by hard strokes; Prussia has won it for us, and we have only been able to [illegible] attention of an Austrian army which could have overwhelmed Prussia if we had let it slip. We expected much from our Generals, nothing from our politicians; the politicians who made the treaty of Berlin got us Venice, and our Generals have got us, so far, an ill reputation for brains.

But our fleet had, up to the 20th, crowned all the disappointments of the war. We expected it to swallow the Austrian fleet at a mouthful—it displayed a modesty fit only for some young candidate for a nunnery; and Persano seemed to treat Tegetoff with boundless respect. Public indignation waxed hot, and Persano steamed away to Lissa, apparently as far away from Tegetoff as possible, and bombarded an island fort. For what purpose does not appear. But Tegetoff caught him at it, and a fight came off. It does not appear that Persano knew much the stronger, but it is very clear that he beat his adversary, inflicting about as much loss as he received. But the Re d'Italia, which at the moment of battle was the flagship of the fleet, went down, report says, under the prow of a wooden ship. The best evidence of good judgment Persano has given was in changing his quarters, on the eve of action, on board the English-built Affondatore. Behold a chance for a discussion as to the relative merits of English and American war-craft.

Such a discussion would not be altogether legitimate; for we built much better vessels than Mr. Webb's Italian men-of-war, which united sailing qualities with resisting power, at the expense of the latter. But the London Times will doubtless make a case for British skill out of the affair of Lissa. The pluck of our Italian youth is illustrated in the case of the Palestro, whose crew went down with her, crying Viva Italia! Viva il Re! They do die well, those braves, there is no denying that. SPERO.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

The Atlantic Cable—The Effect in England—The Great Eastern—Political Changes in Europe—Elements of Discord—The Cholera.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON, July 28, 1866.

The great fact of the day is the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph, and as its consequence, the closer union of the Old and the New World. The invention of telegraphy is about twenty years old, and I believe the first patent for a submarine telegraph was taken out by Professor Wheatstone in 1840. When some ten years later the first messages were conveyed through the electric wire between England and France there was great rejoicing and salvos of artillery were fired at Dover. In the following year the system was much improved on and enormously developed. We have been for some time in communication with India by telegraph, and it was recently stated in the House of Commons by one of the members for the city of London, and an extensive India merchant, that three or four firms in that city paid £12,000 a year for telegrams to that country. There still remained the great work of a connecting link between Europe and America. The history of the two former attempts to accomplish the labor and of their failure is of such recent date that it is needless to go over it here. Without those failures, probably, and the experience which they gave, the completion of the Atlantic telegraph to-day would not have been successful. It would, perhaps, be difficult to analyze the feeling which has been produced by the success of the work. The Great Eastern steamship left these shores at a moment when the minds of men were preoccupied with the war which had just commenced in Germany and Italy, and therefore much of the public attention which her departure would have caused was diverted to the more exciting topic of the day. At first too, there were doubts as to the result. The promised success, and the final failure of the previous efforts disposed men to believe that failure would attend the present attempt, but as the days came and went, and as the telegrams from the Great Eastern gave good reports at each successive move, confidence took the place of doubt, the shares of the company advanced, and a general sentiment of satisfaction and thankfulness took possession of all when it was announced that the work was done. The commercial, political and moral considerations to which this new link of communication between the two continents gives rise, it is impossible to overestimate. Men will be disposed to weigh its effects from the point of view which they may take, but from any point of view they can hardly be exaggerated. The commercial and political considerations are so obvious that they must strike the minds of all, but I very much doubt whether the moral results, though not so obvious, because they do not so immediately touch our interests as the others, will not outweigh them.

As an illustration of this I may mention the following anecdote. One of the Valentia boatmen who was conveying a friend of mine from the Great Eastern, expressed his strong wish that the attempt might be successful. My friend asked why he was so interested in the matter. "Why, sir," was the reply, "because I have a son in America and I wish to send him a message." "Why don't you write to him?" "I have had letters written to him, sir, but have got no answer." "But you won't be able to send a telegraphic message to your son; it is too expensive; it will cost you a pound a word." "Well, sir, I have a few pounds to spare and I think they'll be well spent if I am willing to send as much for him as I will then write to his old father." My friend persuaded the man to make another attempt by writing, and promised to be the medium of communication with the son. Since his return to London he has received a letter from the true-hearted boatman, and a communication is now on its way to the son in America.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

With regard to the Great Eastern she has, after all, not been built in vain. When the late Mr. Brunel designed that vessel, he had no idea that she would one day perform the signal service of being the main instrument in laying down the Atlantic Cable. For general commercial purposes a blunder, the Great Eastern in contributing to this great work will live in history, whatsoever may be her ultimate destiny. It is to be hoped that on her way back to Europe she will fish up the uncompleted cable of last year and make a second line of communication as perfect as the first. The announcement that a message had been received from America was made in the House of Commons the night before, twenty minutes before two o'clock, just before the adjournment of the House. At first present, there were but few members present, but the announcement when made was received with much satisfaction. Whatever part we took on this side in the work to lay down the cable since 1858, we are all ready to admit that if there be any man to whom the palm is to be awarded for his efforts in the undertaking, that man is Mr. Cyrus Field. That is the general feeling here. Now that the line is established we shall have doubtless efforts made to lay down other lines, and it will more surely be the consequence if the present company are not reasonable in their charges. I think it would be good policy on their part if they were at once to reduce the scale of charges to the lowest amount compatible with fair remuneration for the capital invested in the present undertaking. One of the immediate results of the Atlantic Cable must be a reduction in the amount of ocean postage.

POLITICAL CHANGES.

The changes which have taken place in America since the message sent by President Buchanan to Queen Victoria through the first cable of 1858, are scarcely more important than those which have occurred in Europe during the laying of the last cable. Within that short period the oldest and one of the most powerful of the European States has reached the most melancholy position that a State can occupy. It took you four years of some of the hardest fighting that history has recorded to subdue a population of some 6,000,000 of whites in the South, whereas in less than a month the Austrian Empire, a State, which was expressly organized as a military State, and only held together by force, totally collapsed. The thing is almost incredible, but it is nevertheless true. Prussia is henceforth the head centre of Germany. The greatest diversity of opinion exists as to the merits of the quarrel and the justice of the cause as represented by Austria on the one side and by Prussia on the other. As to Italy, all, save a few rabid Tories in this country and the ultra-Montane party on the continent, are agreed that her cause of quarrel is perfectly just. But the liberal party here and abroad are much divided between Austria and Prussia. The division of opinion is easily explained. There are liberals who, feeling a strong desire for unity and nationality, pervading certain populations, are in favor of giving this desire fair play. Hence they support a united Italy and a united Germany. There are also liberals who are equally anxious for unity but who understand unity in a different sense from the others. They are opposed to a unity in a sense which would place 30,000,000 or 40,000,000 of men in the hands of a dynasty or of a Government which could direct them to any purpose which it might please some ambitious or unscrupulous monarch or minister to pursue. They say that unity in this sense means great monarchies, numerous armies, vast revenues, enormous taxation and no real liberty, whereas unity by federation would produce the opposite results of small armies, little taxation and great individual liberty. I have often heard the United States quoted as an example of unity by federation, and France as an example of unity without it. I apprehend you would not change your system for that of France. You would not like to have worse than a censorship of the Press; you would not like to have a man sent from the Government departments to the newspaper offices warning the editors and managers against publishing disagreeable news; you would not like to have an army of the most perfect organization subject to the uncontrolled will of the occupier of the White House—a terror at home and a menace abroad. Such France is at the present moment, and such they say Prussia will be if ever the whole of the German race are united under the lead of the Kings of Prussia with Bismarck for Minister. Most of the Paris liberal journals are for unity at any price. The Times alone upholds the cause of federation. Men of the most liberal and enlightened opinions in England, and amongst them Mr. Goldwin Smith, are for Prussia, while others, quite as staunch in their liberal opinions, are on the side of Austria, not as Austria proper, but as Austria representing in Germany the federation principle. But whatever the merits of the case, Austria has been, as the French say, culbutée. Her military men are chafing at the idea of a peace being made, and Vienna has been subjected to a state of siege, not by the Prussians, but by the Austrian Government. This is most significant, for it shows the distance which exists between the Government and the people. Whatever may be the upshot of the existing truce, which has been further prolonged—whether it eventuates in peace or in a renewal of the war, it is the general impression that the fate of the Empire is sealed; and for my own part, I venture to predict that any peace which may now be made, will only be a piece of paper work, which will soon be rent to pieces by a new warfare.

ELEMENTS OF DISCORD.

The state of Europe was never more complicated and more difficult of solution than it is at this moment. There is not a single spot on its surface that does not present the elements of discord, whether political or social. The following correspondence from Vorarlberg, in Austrian Tyrol, shows the sentiments that continue to actuate the ultra-Catholic and ultra-Montane party: "Austria, mutilated and blood-stained, is expiating her errors and disorders in tears. Nationalities [illegible] departments of the State; atheism [illegible] in the Universities; [illegible] Press diffused every [illegible]

THE CHOLERA.

The two things that are most troublesome here, are the cholera, which is raging with considerable severity, especially in the East End of London. This is the quarter which is inhabited chiefly by the working class, and that working class who are employed about the docks and shipping. Some very deplorable cases have already occurred, although the disease has not existed for many days. There are instances in which whole families have been swept away.

THE HYDE PARK RIOTS.

The other source of trouble is the ferment which exists in the minds of the working classes on account of the closing of Hyde Park so as to prevent them from holding a Reform meeting there. I have been to see the demolition of the iron railings which were forced by the people on last Monday. The debris extends for about a mile and a half, and the Government have employed a great number of workmen to erect a new defence line of strongly compacted wood-work. The Reform League intended to hold a meeting in the Park next Monday, but they have abandoned the idea, and will meet instead in the Agricultural Hall, a very spacious erection in Islington, which was constructed by a private company chiefly for the purpose of agricultural exhibitions. I should not be surprised, however, if a large number of persons preferred the neighborhood of Hyde Park and if some partial manifestations took place there. A bad feeling has sprung up between the people and the police. In many instances the latter behaved with great brutality, using their truncheons with great freedom and without discrimination. The conduct of the police magistrates in disposing of the cases of riot brought before them has been even worse than that of the police themselves. In every instance the testimony of the "force" was preferred to that of civilians; harsh and insulting language accompanied the punishment inflicted, and in the case of some respectable and well dressed persons who were brought before the worships of the Marlborough and Marylebone police courts, they were imprisoned without the option of a fine. Altogether a very angry feeling exists, and if reform is not granted there is no knowing to what length the irritation of the people may lead them. How much worse it would have been to have granted the small reform at first demanded by the late Ministers!

FROM EUROPE.

BY THE CABLE.

Europe to the 9th—Attempt to Blow up the British Parliament House—The Cholera—Latest from the Seat of War—Arrival of Maximilian's Wife in France, etc.

NEW YORK, August 11.—The morning papers have the following despatches from Europe by the cable:

LONDON, August 9.—There is great excitement here this evening at the discovery of an attempt to blow up the Houses of Parliament. Packages of gunpowder, with a fuse partially burned, were found near the entrance to the Lord Chamberlain's office, in the House of Lords. The members of Parliament have visions of another Guy Fawkes gunpowder plot.

The deaths from cholera in London, during the past week, were 1,053, and from diarrhoea, 354.

BERLIN, August 8.—General Manteuffel, having attended a military council and had a favorable audience of the King, left yesterday on a special mission to St. Petersburg. Referring to it, the semi-official journal, the Provincial Correspondence, of this evening, says: "Russia, by her position as a great Power, and on account of her numerous family connections with the German Courts takes a lively interest in the German question. The relations subsisting between Russia and Prussia ought to suggest to Russia the expediency of making a confidential communication to the Cabinet in Berlin in relation to the views entertained by the Czar's Government upon the recent steps adopted by Prussia. Any apprehension respecting the attitude attributed to Russia by certain German journals, will, in all probability, speedily prove to be groundless." The same journal hopes that the Prussian Legislative Chambers, by passing a bill of indemnity, will end the conflict with the Government.

Herr Hell and Baron Vinckt are re-elected members from Berlin to the Legislative Chambers. The Deputies voted that the order of the Black Eagle be conferred on General Von Roon and General Baron Moltke.

Yesterday, in the upper house of the Legislature, a letter was read from the Count of Westphalia, declaring his oath of allegiance with the King of Prussia and his duty as a Federal Prince no longer binding on him, since his Majesty had withdrawn from the Germanic Confederation.

The municipal authorities of Berlin have presented an address to the Crown Prince of Prussia, sympathizing with him in his affliction, caused by the death of his infant son, and eulogizing the war, glory and military achievements in behalf of Prussia. In the part personal to the Prince, the Crown Prince, in returning thanks, pointed to the joyous prospect about to be soon realized, which would fulfil the just hopes of Prussia and the nation.

FLORENCE, Italy, Aug. 8.—There was a severe storm in the Adriatic yesterday, by which several vessels of the station fleet were damaged. The Italian ram Affondatore was sunk in the port of Ancona. Her crew were saved.

The term of the suspension of hostilities has been prolonged. The peace negotiations between Austria and Italy will take place at Prague. Count Barral and General Menabrea will be the Italian Plenipotentiaries.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Advices received to-day announce that the truce between Italy and Austria has been extended ten days.

The latest telegrams from the Continent to-day indicate no change in the aspect of affairs, and the Italian position remains unaltered.

PARIS, August 8.—The Chevaliers Negra and Antoun have returned here. The Emperor expects, it is supposed, partly to retain his connection with the present critical condition of Italian affairs.

A rumor of the increase of the effective strength of the French army in Algeria is denied.

The Empress of Mexico arrived at St. Nazaire to-day in the Imperial steamer. Eugenie is going to meet her to-morrow.

MADRID, Spain, August 8.—The payment of taxes in advance is continued, and the Government expects to balance its accounts with the Bank of Spain before the 15th of September.

QUEENSTOWN, August 8.—The steamship City of Paris, Captain Kennedy, from New York, on Saturday, July 28, for Liverpool, arrived here on the 7th instant, and proceeded on her voyage.

LONDON, Wednesday, August 8.—Consols at the close of business were quoted at 87⅞ for money. The latest sales of American securities were United States 5-20s at 68½; Illinois Central Railroad, 75; Erie shares, 43¾.

LIVERPOOL, August 8.—The cotton market today rules steady at unchanged quotations. Sales reach 10,000 bales.

LONDON, August 9.—Consols at the close of business to-day were quoted at 87¾ for money. Latest sales of American securities to-day were at the following prices: United States 5-20s, 68¾; Illinois Central, 75¼; Erie Railroad, 43¾.

LIVERPOOL, August 9.—The sales of cotton today foot up 8,000 bales. The market closed dull, but quotations are unaltered.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 11.

PLACE OFFERED.

Colonel Alexander M. Stout, late of the Seventeenth Kentucky volunteers, has been tendered the Chief Clerkship of the Land Office, vice Joseph Wilson, promoted to the Commissionership.

HOTELS FILLED WITH SOUTHERN DELEGATES.

The hotels are filled with Southern delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. Alex. H. Stephens and Herschell V. Johnson are expected to arrive to-morrow.

CLAIM AGENTS.

The Equalization of Bounty, and other acts passed by Congress rewarding soldiers for their services during the war, has opened a golden harvest for the claim agents here, and the several Departments and Bureaus are being literally flooded with claims. It is a somewhat singular fact, and one which does not speak very well for the fraternity as a class, that out of eight thousand registered claim agents, only one firm—that of [illegible] & Co.—has succeeded in securing official permission to practice in all of the Departments.

FINANCIAL.

The Treasury Department, during the week ending to-day, issued fractional currency of the various denominations to the amount of $501,200. The shipments during the same period amounted to $377,751, fifty thousand of which was forwarded to the United States Depository at Chicago. No new national banks have been authorized to commence business for several weeks. The Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, during the week ending to-day, issued national bank circulation to the amount of $222,655. The total sum issued since the National Banking Law went into operation, is $287,046,005. The securities held by the United States Treasurer for national banks, to-day, were as follows: As security for circulating notes, $330,376,200; as security for public deposits in banks designated as depositories, $38,426,950. The Merchants' National Bank of West Virginia, at Point Pleasant, has been designated as a depository of public moneys.

GENERAL TILLSON'S REPORT.

General Davis Tillson, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs, has rendered his report of the operations of the Bureau in the State of Georgia since his assignment to duty there, in which he says since the enactment of laws by the State guaranteeing to the freedmen all the rights of person and property enjoyed by white citizens, the Bureau has labored persistently to restore the supremacy of civil law, and its enforcement in such manner as to protect all classes of citizens, irrespective of color and condition. It was not expected that this effect would be followed by immediate success, but enough has been accomplished to render the future hopeful. Still there are many instances where, through the prejudices of the people, or the incompetency of the magistrates, freedmen are debarred the protection of the law and where the assistance of the Bureau is needed to secure justice. The General says further, that the planters depend upon the continuance of the Bureau to control labor and make it reliable, and the freedmen to aid them in obtaining their dues; that its removal now would be followed by doubt and uncertainty in the minds of one, and distrust on the part of the other. The most intelligent planters entertain this opinion, and would regard the removal of the Bureau and its agents, at the present time, as a public misfortune.

REVENUE.

Receipts from Internal Revenue last week averaged more than a million of dollars a day. The receipts from Customs were also unusually [illegible]

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

Fourteen dollars was received at the Treasury Department to-day from a conscience-stricken individual in Chicago, who says that sum is due by him to the Government.

DISBURSEMENTS.

The disbursements of the Treasury on account of the several named Departments, to-day, were as follows: War Department, $354,769; Navy Department, $773,634; Interior Department, $99,294—total, $1,275,697.

TAX ON AUCTION SALES.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has written the following regarding the tax upon auction sales: Prior to the date of the late act of July 13th, 1866, it was held that sales made by auctioneers by judicial or executive officers, or for executors and administrators, were liable to tax in the same manner as sales made for other persons. The law has been amended, and it is now held, that the sales of auctioneers made for or on behalf of such officers and executors mentioned are not liable to tax since August 1st, the time when the above act took effect.

Captain E. V. Pratt has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of (Brooklyn) New York, vice H. C. Bowen, removed.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Receipts for internal revenue for the week ending to-day were $7,150,000. The disbursements of the Treasury on account of the War, Navy and Interior Departments in the week ending to-day, are as follows: War Department, $354,769; Navy Department, $773,634; Interior Department, $99,294.

PHYSICIANS CALLED FOR IN NEW ORLEANS.

Major-General Baird, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs for Louisiana, telegraphs to the Commissioner to have two additional surgeons detailed for duty in New Orleans, with as little delay as possible. It is thought the requisition is made for the purpose of meeting any necessity which may arise out of the prevalence of cholera in that city.

THE HELENA RIOT.

NEW YORK, August 11.—Washington special despatches say the President has ordered a full investigation of the reported riot at Helena, Arkansas. The only information received here of it is that contained in the Associated Press despatches.

RATIONS IN ARKANSAS, &c.

The Freedmen's Bureau agent for Arkansas and the Indian Territory calls for rations for 20,000 whites and 5,000 freedmen.

INDIAN TREATIES.

Information has been received from Indian agents in Montana that satisfactory treaties have been made with the tribes of Indians in the Upper Country.

LAND OFFICE.

Joseph Wilson has been put in charge of the General Land Office. He was Chief Clerk in the Department.

RESIGNING.

Some of the most efficient and essential clerks in the Treasury Department have tendered their resignation, owing to doubts about the increase of their salaries.

COLORED CAVALRY.

Two regiments of colored cavalry are to be retained in the service.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Governors Oglesby and Fletcher, and General Logan—The Nomination of General Logan—The Copperjohnsonites Disheartened—Grand Army of the Republic.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., August 11.

Governor Oglesby and Major General John A. Logan arrived in this city from St. Louis this morning. We learn that Governor Oglesby, General J. A. Logan, and Governor Fletcher, of St. Louis, will leave this city on Tuesday for Chicago, to be present at the Irish meeting on the following day.

The nomination of General Logan gives satisfaction to the Union men in this district, and also throughout the entire southern portion of the State.

The Copperhead Johnsonians in this section are very much disheartened at their political prospects. One of the prominent members of the party, and a would-be candidate for Congress in the Eighth District, frankly admitted to-day the hopelessness of their cause in this State. The combination of Logan and Cullom has entirely disconcerted their plans.

The Grand Army of the Republic continues to grow in favor all over the State. Already seventy counties have been organized into districts, with subordinate commands, and General Webber, the Adjutant General of the organization, is in constant receipt of applications from old army officers throughout the State for authority and instructions to organize others. In a few weeks every county and town in the State will have its thoroughly organized post or district, as the case may be.

FROM ANGOLA, IND.

The Canvass in the Tenth District—A Copperhead Failure—An Indictment, Trial and Conviction—The Copperhead Candidate Fairly Driven from the Field.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ANGOLA, Ind., August 5, via KENDALLVILLE, Ind., August 11.

Judge Lowry, Copperhead, and Major Williams, Union, candidates for Congress, addressed a large audience here to-day in joint discussion. Judge Lowery opened in a speech of one hour and a quarter. The burden of his speech was heavy taxation, enormous national debt and negro equality. He made a signal failure, producing no argument to sustain any of his positions, to the utter disappointment and mortification of his friends.

Major Williams followed in a speech of one hour and a half, of quiet force and eloquence, during which he brought home to expose the frauds, deceit and corruption of the Copperhead party, and proceeded to arraign the Judge and his party upon an indictment of nine counts, charging them, among other things, with involving the nation in its present large debt, bringing on the late war, producing the death of hundreds of thousands of Union soldiers, starving our prisoners, and openly rejoicing at the assassination of the lamented Lincoln. [illegible] the jury, that is, the audience, to bring the prisoner in guilty or not guilty on all the counts in the indictment, by a standing vote, there being about twenty dissenting votes. The Major then proceeded to pass sentence on the Judge to be dead for the future for holding any office of trust or profit, &c. This caused a tremendous storm of applause. The feeling here on the part of the people, and Lowry's friends in particular, is that he is too much for him. Steuben County, for the gallant Major, is as good for one thousand majority for the gallant Major.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Centennial Anniversary—An Exciting Scene—A Rebel Trick that Should have been Punished on the Spot—Oglesby, Logan and Willich—A Fenian Radical—Arrest of a Disloyal Preacher.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, July 11.

The old residents of St. Louis met to-day at ten o'clock in the rotunda of the Court House, for the purpose of celebrating the hundredth birth day of the city. A large number of our most respected old citizens were present. An unusually interesting time was had, many reminiscences, congratulations, &c., took place, and a committee was appointed to take measures for forming a Historical Society.

An exciting scene took place on 'Change to-day. A bale of cotton was sold by General Pierce, for the Southern Relief Fund. Afterward a bale was presented to the [illegible] and [illegible] ribbons, decorated by a rebel flag. [illegible] hundred dollars; another man [illegible] Take off the Rebel ribbon, and I will give ten dollars. Immediately, and hisses from the loyal members and cheers from the rebels for Jeff Davis. [illegible] so [illegible] took place, great excitement [illegible] General Gurney [illegible] Confederate flag [illegible] 1861, and a despatch announcing the fall of Fort Sumter, adding he feared it was "too good to be true."

A despatch was received to-day from Secretary Stanton, authorizing the city authorities to use military tents for hospital purposes.

Governor R. J. Oglesby and General John A. Logan left for home this morning. General Willich still remains in the city.

Among the speakers last evening at the Radical meeting, was Judge Dailey, a Fenian leader, very active with the Conservatives, now against the President for his Fenian policy.

A Cumberland Presbyterian minister by the name of Thomas, was arrested for preaching without taking the oath. He was taken to Palmyra and put in jail, having refused to give bond for his appearance.

Shreck & Rowland, and Salls & Co., received the first shipments of new spring wheat for the season. It was sold on 'Change to-day at $1.90@$1.95 per bushel. It came from Northern Illinois and Iowa.

There were forty-three cases of cholera reported yesterday, of which eleven were fatal. The fourteen twenty-four hours, twenty-six were reported, six of which were fatal.

Specials from St. Joseph, Mo., state that the report from Julesburg, that the Indians had killed three hundred whites at Powder River, and killed thirty persons, is pronounced by passengers coming in to be in the main untrue. Three Herdsmen were killed not far from Fort Connor, and the cattle driven off by the Indians. Some mules belonging to the Government were stolen on the night of the first instant, near Fort Laramie. The Indians do not appear to want a war; they prefer killing, stealing and scalping.

ST. LOUIS, August 11.—Twenty-six cases of cholera were reported to the Board of Health in the last twenty-four hours ending noon, six of which were fatal.

FROM LA PORTE.

Reception of Mr. Colfax—A Splendid Meeting—Speech of Mr. Colfax—The Ninth District.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LA PORTE, Indiana, August 11.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax addressed our people to-day. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather this morning he was met outside of the city, and escorted in by a long procession, headed by our silver band. The meeting was held in our largest hall, which was filled almost to suffocation. Hundreds were unable to gain admission. Mr. Colfax [illegible] The people of the Ninth District are thoroughly aroused, and will give a good account of themselves in October. Mr. Colfax addressed a very large audience at [illegible] on Wednesday night, and the latter part of next week will speak in Southern Indiana.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Thirty Persons Drowned by a Sudden Rise in Root River—Twelve Bodies Recovered.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LA CROSSE, Wis., August 11.

Near Houston, about twenty miles west of La Crosse, thirty persons were drowned by a sudden rise of Root River, Minnesota. Twelve bodies have been recovered and buried. It is a sad event. Doubtless many other similar casualties have occurred.

FROM MADISON.

The Weather—Heavy Rains—Great Damage to Grain—Educational.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, August 11.

A heavy rain has been falling nearly all day, doing immense damage to grain, cut and standing. The papers from all parts of the State report much injury to grain in the shock by rains in the early part of the week.

Professor C. H. Allen, well known among educational men of the State, has been engaged to take charge of the State Normal School, at Platteville, which is to be opened in September. It is stated that the [illegible] have been engaged, and applications have begun to come in, [illegible] The institution will accommodate 300. Ample provision is made for pupils, boarding and rooms for [illegible]

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

A Girl Murdered in a House of Ill Fame—An Engineer Arrested for the Crime.

PHILADELPHIA, August 11.—A man calling himself Campbell, late an engineer in the navy, was arrested last night charged with killing a girl in a house of ill fame last night. The victim's name is Mary A. Carney, a native of Mount Holly, New Jersey. This morning a man named [illegible] described to the police the man who stayed with Mary Carney [illegible] The description tallied with that given by the keeper of the house. A portrait of the man [illegible] Carney's [illegible] identified as Campbell.

was immediately arrested while in bed at his residence, and was [illegible] identified as the man who came to the house with the murdered girl. He is about thirty years of age. The case is now before the Coroner.

The alleged murderer of the woman is understood to be Joseph Norrish Champion. He is an Englishman, a machinist by trade, and was recently employed at the Gas Works in this city. He has been identified by the sister of the deceased, and others, as keeping company with Mary Carney for several weeks past, and quarrelling with her frequently. Two weeks since he tried to strangle her. He displayed no emotion on being identified by the keeper of the bagnio.

FROM LA CROSSE.

The Storm—Serious Injury to the Crops.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LA CROSSE, Wis., August 11.

The recent rains have swollen the rivers throughout the Northwest. In many places serious injury has occurred.

FROM NEW YORK.

Military—From Havana—Destructive Fires—North Carolina Election—Rapid Decrease of the Cholera—Rebel Delegates to Philadelphia—A Curious Meeting—Removal.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Brevet Major General A. S. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, is ordered to relieve Colonel C. W. Bradley as Depot Quartermaster of the Middle Military Division. Colonel Bradley is ordered as Department Quartermaster at Fort Riley, Kansas.

The steamer Stars and Stripes brings Havana dates of the 4th.

Seven extensive fires have occurred in Havana. Among the losses is Pagola, proprietor of the Louvre Hotel, which was destroyed; loss $150,000, insured for $60,000.

The cooperage, sugar and molasses warehouses of Safford & Correra, of Cardenas, were burned, inflicting a loss of $40,000.

A special Raleigh telegram states that the returns from twenty-three counties give for the new Constitution, 4,000; against it, 6,300. Sixty-five counties are yet to hear from. The result is doubtful.

But two or three new cases of cholera in the city were reported this morning. One or two deaths have occurred of persons whose cases were reported yesterday. The cholera report for yesterday showed the same decrease as was observed the day before. There were ten deaths from previously reported cases, and nine new cases.

In Brooklyn there was also a decrease, there being eleven cases and four deaths.

The latest from the islands the condition was favorable.

The steamer Cuba is due at [illegible] from Vera Cruz, is at the lower quarantine.

NEW YORK, August 11.—A meeting has been called at Cooper Institute next Wednesday night, by prominent citizens of New Orleans, to bring before the public the facts of the late riot.

A Washington special says that among the Southern delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, who arrived here to-day, are Governor Orr and Perry, Judge Dawkins of North Carolina, and Judge Linton Stephens of Georgia. They had an interview with the President this morning.

Henry O. Bowen, publisher of the New York Independent, has been removed from the Collectorship of Internal Revenue of the Third District of New York (Brooklyn).

Wall Street.

NEW YORK, August 11.—The Commercial's money article says: The stock market continues unsettled; the rates of sales to realize has disturbed confidence in the upward course of prices, holders, who had obtained a disposition among the new holders, who find themselves saddled with the stocks at high prices, with a diminished disposition among outsiders to buy them, and but a short period before the money market, from material causes, is likely to show a firmer condition. This change in affairs is likely to encourage short operations, and the current of the market will now be in that direction, a course welcome enough to the new holders, who are already encouraged this morning by considerable hammering of leading shares. Erie continues firm, and appears to be destined to higher prices. Report has it that large purchases are made preparatory to the annual election of Directors. Governments are quiet. Money continues very abundant. Applications for call loans are mostly met at 5 per cent. A large amount of money is offered to leading brokers at 4 per cent. Discounts remain quiet. There are however symptoms of an increase in the supply of bills which usually occur about this season. Exchange with the West last present in favor of this city and small remittances of currency from that section are received by the banks. Gold is about the same rate as yesterday. Demands for loans moderately active. Loans were made this morning at 1-16 per cent, but later ¼ per cent was paid. Total shipments of specie for the week $137,951.

FROM CINCINNATI.

The Cholera—Reception of Ex-Postmaster General Dennison—Steamer Burned—Congressional Nomination—Stables Burned.

CINCINNATI, August 11.—The total number of deaths reported for the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock yesterday forenoon was seventy-three, of which thirty-eight were from cholera and seven from other diarrhoeal diseases. It is reported to-day that there is a large decline in the number of new cases. Among the victims yesterday was Alexander M. Davidson, a well known citizen and lawyer, and Dr. Louis, Esq. The disease has been more malignant in Cincinnati than during the present fall. It is estimated that fifty per cent of those attacked die.

Ex-Postmaster General Dennison had a reception at Columbus yesterday. He made a speech defining his position against the President, and explaining why he remained in the Cabinet so long.

Despatches were received here last night announcing the burning of the Pike side-wheel steamer Guidepost at New Orleans. She was owned by David Gibson & Co. of this city, and valued at $60,000; insurance, $20,000.

The Democrats of the Eleventh Indiana District, in Convention at Wabash yesterday, after over thirty ballots and withdrawal of candidates generally, nominated a Mr. Snow, a farmer of Adams County, for Congress.

The stables of Mr. Buford, at Nicholasville, Kentucky, were burned on Thursday night, with a lot of fine horses. Loss estimated at $40,000.

MEXICAN MATTERS.

Report of a Vessel gone to Mexico with Arms—Correspondence between Santa Anna and Romero.

NEW YORK, August 11.—It is reported that a vessel laden with arms and ammunition for the liberal army of Mexico sailed from the port of Baltimore a few days ago. A correspondence between Gen. Santa Anna and Minister Romero is published, in which the former, under date of May 21, offers his services in behalf of the Republic, and tenders to Juarez his aid and respects. The reply of Senor Romero is caustic in alluding to the part taken by Santa Anna in inviting French intervention. He says: "All these circumstances render it a difficult question, in my judgment, to decide whether it would be, for the interest of my country that your services should be accepted." The Minister of Foreign Affairs replies at length to the same effect, and closes as follows: "For these considerations the President of the Republic does not believe it his duty to admit the offer which Senor Santa Anna has now sought to make of his services; nor does he believe that his manifestations or protests of patriotism can be at all sufficient to relieve him of the very grave charges which exist against him."

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Rousseau's Successor—Personal—The Election—Railway Affairs.

LOUISVILLE, [illegible] Governor Bramlette has issued a proclamation for a special election to be held in this district, September [illegible] to fill the vacancy caused by General Rousseau's resignation. The general feeling of the democracy is, that if General Rousseau should alter his mind, and desire to return to his seat, not the slightest opposition will be encountered.

General Marmaduke, from Missouri, arrived here yesterday, on a short visit.

One more county has been heard from, making the total number of majority for [illegible] over Duvall's 44,338. Hardin's majority over Marshall in the Third Appellate District is 4,300.

Cars will commence running on the new Louisville and Memphis Railroad next Monday, the route being the two sides much more convenient for commerce, and will probably injure the trade of St. Louis to a considerable extent.

The weather is fair. Business is confined principally to the provision trade, for which a moderate demand exists.

FROM WILMINGTON.

Fire—General John M. Palmer—Court-Martial.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 11.—The Cape Fear steam flour and grain mills, owned by Alex. Oldham, were destroyed to-day. Loss $30,000. No insurance.

Major General John M. Palmer, of Illinois, at his own request has been relieved by order of the Secretary of War from duty as President of the general court-martial in this city. The court remains in session, and will soon proceed to the trial of Lieutenant Hayne, A. A. Q. M., charged with misconduct as an accounting officer. Wilson has been sent here for trial from Charleston, S. C.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

A Chapter on Bees.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., August 3, 1866.

No branch of domestic economy is so little understood as that of bee keeping. We confess to this sin of omission, until the past two or three years, and yet claim to be but an apprentice in the art of bee husbandry. More than twenty-five years ago we kept bees, but the new swarms went to the woods and the old ones died; for a time we had honey, and then for a time we didn't, and the latter time was a long one, coming down to the year 1859, when, from the purchase of two colonies we now count upwards of fifty swarms, besides parting with several to others who wished to go into the mysteries of bee keeping.

The mysteries we have found to consist of a few simple facts, that when divested of superstition and ignorance, are as plain as those of the rearing of pigs or poultry.

Satisfied that our first failure was the result of the want of attention and skill, we took to reading, and without much ado swallowed some dozen works on bee-keeping. In addition to this we attended State and county fairs, and listened to the bee jargon of the patent hive men; bought bee charms and became chock full of the mysteries, so much so that we had no practical ideas in regard to beekeeping, to say nothing of the mysteries. In fact it was all mystery. The swarms, as they came out, took to the woods and the bee moths began to make inroads on our colonies. We sent for all the patent hives and moth traps, until the bees themselves began to be confused with the mysteries that surrounded them and into which they were to be thrust. We had movable comb hives and immovable ones, traps for moths and moths for traps; but the moths would not go into the traps and hid themselves, nor would the traps go after the moths. We fell back on the old box hive with a false chamber above in which to hide the surplus honey comb, when the bees, poor things, could be cheated into the idea that they were laying up their winter stores, but in fact to be cheated out of them at last. But the hive or bee chamber was generally made so large that they had no time to more than fill it, and of course little or no supply honey could be had. The bees in the Langstroth hive gave us some surplus honey, and on the whole proved the most valuable, but the bees would build among the frames, so that we could not get them out to look after the moths. In fact, they required some expert bee keeper to manage them. We soon got enveloped in mysteries, and began to think the mysteries of bee-keeping were beyond our ken. We could grow corn equal to the best Hoosier, our pigs and chickens flourished; then why not master the mysteries, as Quinby calls them. Assuredly we could, and certainly we would. If we could not master the mysteries, we would let the mysteries slide, and become masters of the apiary.

As a work on bees, that of Langstroth is the book for the general reader; but if a man wants simple directions, let him get a copy of King's Text Book for Bee Keepers. This work is not perfect, for [illegible]

clod-hopping farmers [illegible] out of it. Both of these [illegible] of bee literature.

We have said that the [illegible] is simple and easy of [illegible] further, every person [illegible] of reasonable age [illegible]

After trying [illegible] hived or modified the Langstroth [illegible] that of King's [illegible] box and frame of the [illegible] side opening [illegible] the other, using two [illegible] boxes instead of one [illegible] inflict any patent on the [illegible] would we detract from [illegible] named.

The Langstroth [illegible] and is [illegible] Commissioner of Patents [illegible] frame is the most valuable [illegible] made in bee hives, and [illegible] of success in bee culture [illegible] upon by an army of [illegible] presented to the public [illegible] hives, but it is the same [illegible] after all.

Farmers want a cheap hive [illegible] they can make themselves [illegible] cheap plows, cheap cultivators, threshers; but can they get [illegible] must buy. We used to [illegible] when the frame [illegible] shop at the four corners, [illegible]

We make our bee hives [illegible] they will, and we [illegible] over to their [illegible] the right, and [illegible] hive complete [illegible] thousands of the [illegible] or movable comb [illegible] Nevada, Ohio, is a large [illegible] hive, showing that [illegible] can buy the hive [illegible] The cost of them [illegible] from three to four [illegible] dollars. About thirty-five [illegible] required, sixteen [illegible] for the right [illegible] boxes, [illegible]

We put on a honey [illegible] lead, and when dry a [illegible] while soft or [illegible] clond it to imitate [illegible] a lamp having a round [illegible] very pretty hive to [illegible] the trees on the lawn [illegible] bees do better to have the [illegible] tance from each other [illegible] in a bee house. The [illegible] to get into the wrong hive [illegible] to pair, nor the bees to [illegible]

In handling bees [illegible] have a bee hat, made of [illegible] tect the face, and a pair of [illegible] the hands. But any [illegible] nerves can handle them [illegible] To do so they use only a [illegible] to smoke them into subjection [illegible] them with sweetened water [illegible] ling them gently, and make [illegible] to excite them.

We are transferring all of our [illegible] the new ones. In doing this [illegible] used to some extent, by cutting [illegible] frames, and making it fast [illegible] edge in a dish of melted wax [illegible]

Having the hives all made to [illegible] tern, we can equalize the swarms [illegible] to the weaker ones either honey [illegible] the stronger; we can divide the [illegible] ing time, when they are ready [illegible] we can make artificial swarms [illegible] pleasure. Let us see what we [illegible] mysteries are left out.

With the bee hat and gloves [illegible] son can handle bees. With [illegible] ton rags for smoking, or [illegible] they are made quiet. Rub [illegible] and face with honey is a bee [illegible] will respect, and better [illegible] annis mixed with it.

As the moths refuse to kill [illegible] the patent traps, we must all [illegible] very necessary operation. It [illegible] that with this side opening [illegible] movable frames, we can at any [illegible] any or all of the comb, without [illegible] gle bee or disturbing them to [illegible] lost. If any of the worms [illegible] and destroyed. But [illegible] very clever contrivance [illegible] a sort of nest in which they [illegible] and when hatched soon [illegible] the hive. Some persons [illegible] breeder, and to the careless [illegible] prove so; but to the person [illegible] these blocks two or three times [illegible] destroys the young worms, it [illegible] and they will all go to save [illegible] destructive pests.

Bees will not winter so well [illegible] few swarms in hives as well [illegible] natural way; but as they will [illegible] larger quantity of pure honey [illegible] he can well afford them a [illegible] in winter to shelter them from [illegible]

By dividing the swarms at [illegible] the danger of losing them [illegible] much time is saved in watching [illegible]

Where persons keep a large [illegible] colonies, they can sow buckwheat [illegible] rape-seed, etc., to keep a supply [illegible] producing flowers. White clover [illegible] the most valuable single [illegible] On our own premises we find [illegible] meal, early in spring. The willow [illegible] ples give them early flowers. The [illegible] orchard and the small fruits [illegible] is very valuable for the purpose [illegible] ture of the small fruits [illegible] will follow.

Having no patent hive or bee [illegible] sell, we are content to plod on [illegible] keeping as while the sons [illegible] every farmer and every [illegible] should be a bee keeper. [illegible] quacks and the patent bee [illegible] That Longstroth has done [illegible] service all must concede. [illegible] be paid for it is not to [illegible] and we trust that he [illegible] But if the Commissioner of [illegible] that he has not, a re-issue [illegible] ple justice. At the same time [illegible] are becoming too common in [illegible] of rural economy, and some law [illegible] pose to put an end to this [illegible] the farmers in the [illegible] ing the reward of [illegible] all other claims should [illegible] allowed to extend the time [illegible] so long as the delay has [illegible] one.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

CLEARED.

[illegible]

Memoranda.

In consequence of the heavy rain [illegible] matters were at a lull, and business [illegible] neglected.

There were very few arrivals, and [illegible] there was very little use for tugs. [illegible] not been cleared so well of propellers [illegible] sels of all classifications, before the [illegible]

The propeller Brooklyn, Captain A. W. [illegible] of the Northern Transportation Company [illegible] made this port yesterday morning [illegible] complement of passengers and general [illegible] Ogdensburgh. She leaves this evening [illegible] above port.

The following Chicago vessels arrived [illegible] on the 8th inst: Propellers Winslow [illegible]; Barks Sunshine, Favorite; [illegible]. The bark Fame cleared at [illegible] 8th inst.

The total number of vessels engaged [illegible] ore trade exclusively, is about fifty.

A LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FROM [illegible] TO LIVERPOOL.—Messrs. [illegible] Co., the ship owners and merchants [illegible] England, are about establishing a [illegible] ships, and by next Spring they [illegible] for the [illegible] of [illegible] present use, the business [illegible] beyond the capacity of those [illegible]

The number of arrivals reported [illegible] House for the twenty-four hours [illegible] were twenty-six, including one [illegible] barks, two brigs and twenty schooners [illegible] bar-laden, [illegible] and eighteen [illegible] were only [illegible]

STORM ON LAKE ONTARIO.—A [illegible] Rochester yesterday says: A [illegible] storm is prevailing to-day on Lake Ontario. [illegible] Canadian schooner Albatross [illegible] in endeavoring to enter the harbor [illegible] about nine o'clock this morning [illegible] the vessel and crew of [illegible] H. Ledyard [illegible] the rigging, as the waves swept over [illegible] Buffalo Express, 10th.

Financial.

OFFICE OF A. C. & O. F. BADGER, Chicago, Aug. [illegible]

THE FIRM OF A. C. BADGER & CO. is discontinued from this date. [illegible]

A. C. BADGER, O. F. BADGER, General Partners.

Business Cards.

CHAPIN & WELLS, Bridge Builders, Howe's Patent Truss Bridges, Roofs & Turn Tables. [illegible]

BLAIR & JEFFERSON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, OFFICE 204 FRONT-ST. [illegible]

Examination of German [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1866.

Our orders for Blanks for collecting the additional Bounties and Pensions under the new laws are filled on the same day they are received. We have all the forms. Send for circulars. TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago.

THE NEWS.

Five-twenties closed in London yesterday evening at 68¾.

A synopsis of the one sided report of the Grand Jury with reference to the late massacre at New Orleans, is given elsewhere.

The statement in regard to the calling out of the Pennsylvania militia by Governor Curtin, in this morning, authoritatively denied.

Judge Pierpont, of New York, in a card, says he has declined being a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention.

The telegraph states that some one in Chicago has sent to the Treasury fourteen [illegible] hundred dollars as belonging to the Government [illegible]

Interesting despatches by Atlantic cable [illegible] up to a late hour yesterday evening, are given [illegible]

Ninety-one deaths from cholera have [illegible] curred within a day or two on board two [illegible] steamers which arrived at St. Louis [illegible]

The proceedings in Philadelphia yesterday [illegible] preliminary to the meeting of the Copperhead [illegible] Convention, are amply detailed in [illegible]

Our Washington special [illegible] New York to-day at 148¼ and Seward's letter in answer. The following are the quotations regarding the working of [illegible] Brothers, gold-brokers: [illegible]

The story that a prominent [illegible] of [illegible] has been steady all day at 148¼ [illegible] A very decided [illegible] was quiet at [illegible]

[illegible]			Buying.	Selling.
[illegible] of 1881			110	110¼
[illegible] 1862			[illegible]	[illegible]
July Compounds, 1864			113	[illegible]
Aug. Compounds, 1864			112½	[illegible]
Oct. Compounds, 1864			111½	[illegible]
Dec. Compounds, 1864			110½	[illegible]
May Compounds, 1865			109½	[illegible]
Aug. Compounds, 1865			108½	[illegible]
Oct. Compounds, 1865			108	[illegible]

The Second National Bank of this city quote Government Securities as follows:

Coupon, 1881	110½	June Comp., 1864	113¾
5-20 Coupon, large	[illegible]	July	[illegible]
small	[illegible]	August	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, large	[illegible]	Oct.	[illegible]
small	[illegible]	Dec.	[illegible]
10-40 Coupon, large	[illegible]	May	[illegible]
7-30, large	[illegible]	August	[illegible]
7-30, small	[illegible]	Sept.	[illegible]
		Oct.	[illegible]

Local Stocks were quiet, but firm. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
Cook County Sevens	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chamber of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago City Sevens (Sewerage) were sold in Boston on the 9th instant at 96½.

—The nationalization of all the banks of Boston has very naturally led most to suppose that the banks of New York city were all reorganized under the national currency act. But such is very far from being the case. We give the list of State Banks of New York city: Bank of America, capital $3,000,000; Manhattan Company, $2,050,000; Nassau, $1,000,000; Corn Exchange; Manufacturers' and Merchants'; Peoples'; North River; Oriental; New York; Dry Dock Company; Bulls Head; Greenwich.

—The following is the July product of Portage Lake Mines:

ALBANY AND BOSTON MINE.

Stamp	lbs.	[illegible]
Small Barrel work		[illegible]
		[illegible]

Or 15 tons, 236 lbs.

HANCOCK MINE.

Stamp	lbs.	[illegible]
Mass and Barrel		[illegible]
Total	lbs.	164,[illegible]

Or 82 tons, 780 lbs.

—The New York Herald of yesterday (money article) in noticing the memorial presented to the Secretary of the Treasury, by a few foreign bankers, asking him to dispose of the Treasury gold, says:

"The parties who signed the memorial to the Secretary of the Treasury to sell gold have been mentioned, but we presume that they are anxious to have their countrymen [illegible] taboo that [illegible] of these gentlemen was [illegible] the evidence of the document, is naturally [illegible] It is a matter of secondary importance. The premium on gold, [illegible] sell the gold at a low price [illegible] they might afterwards sell it at a higher. These foreign bankers [illegible] highly patriotic [illegible] regard the [illegible] of gold, [illegible] of their customers, [illegible] Gold at the moment [illegible] of all debts, public and private, to the extent of their [illegible] Do these foreign bankers [illegible] if the Treasury [illegible] power that the premium would be [illegible] Would it be [illegible] and a [illegible] to [illegible] it is secondary [illegible] importance [illegible] to show [illegible] the Government should sell gold [illegible] the power [illegible] to be [illegible] sumption of specie payments."

New York Stock Market.

Closing prices for cash, 11th, reported by Joseph M. Lyons & Co., Commission, Stock and Bond Brokers, dealers in Government Securities, No. [illegible] South Clark street:

N. Y. Cent.	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. [illegible]	[illegible]
Erie (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 11, 1866.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1866.	1865.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	134,161	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured Meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
High Wines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1866.	1865.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured Meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
High Wines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]

The weather to-day has been quite unfavorable for harvesting operations—heavy rains having prevailed since midnight. In consequence of this the Wheat market was considerably firmer, and prices advanced 2@3c ⅌ bushel; but the stocks being light there was not sufficient to attract the attention of operators, and sales are light.

There was nothing doing in Provisions to-day, and the market is entirely nominal. Mess Pork is held at $32.50@33.00, with some inquiry for good brands at the inside price. Bulk Meats and Lard were neglected.

The market for Highwines was firm, with light sales of Free at $2.25, and Bonded at 37c.

In view of the more favorable advices from New York, and the advance in Wheat, there was a stronger feeling in the Flour market, and an advance of 10@25c took place. The volume of business, however, was large—attributable entirely to the light stock now on the market. The stock of well known trade brands of Spring Extras is very meagre, and our city millers are sold up to and in excess of their ability of production. New Flour is making its appearance in limited quantities. We note sales of 1,900 brls at $9.00@9.75 for Spring Extras, $1.95@4.75 for Rye, and $6.00@9.25 for Unsound. There was nothing doing in White Winters.

At the opening the Wheat market was excited in view of the unfavorable weather and the slight advance in New York, and an improvement of 2@3c took place, but subsequently a decline set in, and the market receded 6@7c—closing nominal. Northwestern Spring was quiet at an advance of 3c. The transactions in new spring were at $1.90@$1.95 for sample lots delivered, and $1.90 for No. 1 for future delivery. We note sales of 32,000 bu at $1.95 for Northwestern and $1.96@2.00 for No. 1, and [illegible] for North Side No. 2—closing nominal at the inside figures.

In view of the scarcity of vessels and the unfavorable advices from New York, the Corn market was dull and easier, but at the close the market was unsettled, in consequence of heavy rains during the day. We report sales of [illegible] bu at [illegible] for No. 1; 65@66c for No. 2 and 62c for Yellow in store; [illegible] for No. 1 and [illegible] for No. 2, closing firm and steady at [illegible] for No. 1 in store.

Oats were exceedingly dull and [illegible] lower, with sales of a few car loads at [illegible] for No. 1 and [illegible] for No. 2 in store.

The inquiry for Rye was light, and the market was dull, with light sales at [illegible] for No. 1 in store—the outside figure for strictly fresh receipts.

Barley was inactive and nearly nominal at [illegible] for good to prime Western.

Lake Freights were inactive, owing to the unfavorable state of the weather. Shippers were offering [illegible] for Corn to Buffalo—owners asking 5c.

Dry Goods were quiet, though the aggregate of [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM [illegible]

Despatches [illegible]

Ver[illegible]

MOVE[illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO [illegible]

For the W[illegible]

FROM LA CROSSE.

Storms—Serious Injury to the Crops.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

FROM NEW YORK.

LATER.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

Government Securities—Chicago Market.

The Second National Bank of this city quotes Government Securities as follows:

Local Stocks were quiet, but firm. We quote:

Cook County Sevens

Chamber of Commerce

Chicago City Sevens (Sewerage) were sold in Boston on the 9th instant at 90½.

—The nationalization of all the banks of Boston has very naturally led most to suppose that the banks of New York city were all reorganized under the national currency act. But such is very far from being the case. We give the list of State Banks of New York city: Bank of America, capital $3,000,000; Manhattan Company, $2,050,000; Nassau, $1,000,000; Corn Exchange; Manufacturers' and Merchants'; Peoples'; North River; Oriental; New York Dry Dock Company; Bull's Head; Greenwich.

—The following is the July product of Portage Lake Mines:

ALBANY AND BOSTON MINE.

HANCOCK MINE.

New York Stock Market.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 11, 1866.

ARINE NE

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

CLEARED.

Memoranda.

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

HOGS.

HOGS SALES TO-DAY.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending August 11.

BEEF CATTLE.

THE MARKET.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FREIGHTS.

FLOUR.

WHEAT.

CORN.

OATS.

BARLEY.

ALCOHOL.

BROOM CORN.

BUTTER.

BAGGING.

CHEESE.

COAL.

COFFEE.

FRUITS AND NUTS.

IRON AND STEEL.

LEATHER.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK.

NAILS.

OILS.

CARBON OIL.

PROVISIONS.

SUGARS.

SYRUPS.

SODA AND SALERATUS.

SALT.

TEAS.

TALLOW.

TOBACCO.

WOOD.

WOOL.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express		
Janesville Accommod'n		
Woodstock Accomm'n		
Fulton and Cedar Rapids		
Freeport and Dunleith		
Freeport and Dunleith		
Rockford and Fox River		
Dixon		
Geneva and Elgin		

MILWAUKEE DIVISION.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD—UNION DEPOT, FOOT OF LAKE STREET.

CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE TRAINS.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE LINE—DEPOT CORNER HARRISON AND SHERMAN STREETS.

TOLEDO LINE.

Mail	
Day Express	
New York Express	
Night Express	

DETROIT LINE.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.

Day Express and Mail	
Night Express	
Mendota Accommod'n	
Aurora	

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN.

Lansing Accommodation	10:00 a. m.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.

UNION STOCK YARD TIME TABLE.

Leave Madison street.	Leave Stock Yards.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

DRY GOODS—Wanted—A gentleman

COPARTNERSHIP—The undersigned

Chicago, August 10, 1866.

ASK FOR

Boutwell's Tax Payers' Manual,

LIST OF LETTERS.

LADIES' LIST.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Miscellaneous.

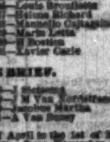
LETTRES FRANCAISES, &c. From July 29 to August 5, 1866.

HOLLANDSE BRIEF.

SAMUEL HOARD, P. M.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES.



Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.

Special Notices.

Dr. James.

What the Illustrious Abernethy Said.

Dr. Bigelow

Office 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe.

Dr. Thomson

Your Destiny

Professor Dr. W. Hoeck's

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

Upham's

Miscellaneous.

J. & P. COATS'

Best Six-cord Cabled

THREAD.

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS

Sole Agents in New York,

NO. 108 DUANE-ST.

ASIATIC CLOLERA IN CHINA.

Almost Every Case Cured With

PAIN KILLER!

E. TELFORD.

A SILENT SEWING MACHINE!

At 133 Lake-st.,

AGENTS WANTED.

L. CORNELL & CO.,

THE LANE & BODLEY

Portable Circular Saw Mills,

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

20 SHARES

Merchants' Union Express Co. Stock FOR SALE.

TO LUMBER DEALERS AND OTHERS.

From 10 to 1,000 tons.

Medford Rum.

DANIEL LAWRENCE & SONS,

Only Manufacturers of

MEDFORD RUM,

LAWRENCE'S MEDFORD RUM,

City Notices.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, State of Illinois, Cook County.

A. H. MEARS, City Collector.

PROPOSALS FOR WASHINGTON STREET TUNNEL.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT IRON STANDING PIPE CHICAGO WATER WORKS.

Educational.

FOREST HOME FOR BOYS.—The Fall Term will commence

Family School in Lake Forest, Illinois,

ST. AGNES HALL,

THE

DIOCESAN FEMALE SEMINARY,

TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.

SAML S. EARLY, Treasurer of the Corporation.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Nos. 487 and 489 Fifth-av.,

NEW YORK CITY.

Day and Boarding School.

H. M. PIERCE, President.

MADAME C. MEARS.

ST. LOUIS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

FIRST OF OCTOBER,

CHAS. A. POPE, M. D., Acting Dean.

OAKWOOD HALL,

A Family School for Boys, at Lake Forest, Ill

Stomach Bitters.

Roback's Stomach Bitters

Roback's Stomach Bitters

Roback's Stomach Bitters

Roback's Stomach Bitters

Roback's Stomach Bitters

Roback's Stomach Bitters

Roback's Stomach Bitters

Roback's Stomach Bitters

Roback's Stomach Bitters

Roback's Stomach Bitters

Roback's Stomach Bitters

Roback's Stomach Bitters

Insurance.

WESTERN PHŒNIX

FIRE & MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Authorized Capital, $1,000,000.

Cash Capital, $250,000.

S. K. JONES, President.

GEO. J. YEAGER, Secretary.

CHAS. T. LITHERBURY, General Agent.

H. A. RICHARDSON, Agent.

CHICAGO.

Proposals.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDING

Legal.

ESTATE OF JACOB DOTZLER, DECEASED.

Partnership.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of Levy &

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership

MURPHY & TOWNSEND,

Medical.

VEGETABL

REMEDI

Hostetter's Stomach

Appetizing Properties of the

Hostetter's Bitte

LADIES IN DELICATE HE

A WORD TO CONVALESCE

HOSTETTER'S BITT

HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH BITTER

CAUTION

The Government Endorsem

Prepared and Sold by

HOSTETTER & SMIT

Financial.

OFFICE OF A. C. & O. F. BA

THE FIRM OF

A. C. BADGER & C

Business Cards.

CHAPIN & WELLS,

Bridge Builders.

Howe's Patent Truss B

Roofs & Turn Tabl

BLAIR & JEFFERSON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

OFFICE, 204 FRONT-ST.

Chicago Tribune.
MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1866.

THE CITY.

WE ARE INDEBTED to Captain T. H. Workman, conductor on the Great Eastern Railroad, for Cincinnati papers. [illegible]

FIRE.—About three o'clock on Saturday morning Officer McMahon discovered a small fire in the machine shop of Holmes, Pettit & Co., at No. 119 Washington street, and, gaining entrance to the building, succeeded in putting it out with a few buckets of water. No public alarm was given.

MONSTER CUCUMBERS.—Mr. John Haynes, gardener at the Reform School, exhibited some cucumbers yesterday in our office, [illegible]

LIFE INSURANCE.—Among the popular Life Insurance Companies represented in this city, none stands higher than the Phoenix Mutual of Hartford. [illegible]

LAKE TUNNEL.—The workmen are again progressing from both ends of the lake tunnel. [illegible] November.

PRIME CHEESE.—Messrs. Ira Allen & Son, from their cheese factory at Wayne, DuPage County, Ill., send a specimen of cheese, as fine an article as has ever appeared in this market. [illegible]

SUICIDE.—On Saturday night a girl named Lizzie Allen, an inmate of a den of prostitution [illegible] State street, committed suicide by taking a large dose of laudanum. [illegible] The Coroner will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

REUNION OF GENERAL LOGAN.—A meeting of Battery B, First Illinois Light Artillery, was held on Saturday, at No. 28 LaSalle street. [illegible]

[illegible]

PERSONAL.—Colonel Edward Bonham, formerly commanding the Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, has recently been brevetted Brigadier General, his commission dating from March 13, 1865. Colonel Bonham entered the service at the beginning of the war as a private soldier, being then in his twentieth year. His gallantry and soldierly bearing were such that he passed up through every position in the regiment and became its colonel. He is at present engaged in the commission business in this city.

A CONDUCTOR THREATENED.—[illegible]

OFF TO BUFFALO.—[illegible]

CHICAGO SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held this (Monday) evening, [illegible]

ELLSWORTH ZOUAVES' PIC-NIC.—On Wednesday, the 22d instant, a social basket pic-nic excursion to Haas' Park will be given by the Ellsworth Zouaves. [illegible]

BEWARE OF POISONED PAPER.—[illegible]

GARROTERS FRUSTRATED.—At a late hour on Friday night, as a young man named Sylvester Curtis was returning to his home [illegible]

THE REICHARDT-FIX-SCHAEFFER LARCENY CASE.—[illegible]

ARREST OF AN ERRANT THIEF.—[illegible]

THE ASIATIC CHOLERA.

Appearance of the Pestilence in Chicago—Deaths at the County Hospital.

REQUIREMENTS OF THE OCCASION—A WORD OF ADVICE.

On Saturday morning last the TRIBUNE announced that the cholera—the dread Asiatic cholera—had at last made its appearance in Chicago, and cited one or two instances in which the fell destroyer had finished its work but too well. [illegible]

A word to the fearful. The record above given shows that nearly every recent case of those in hospital has been cured, and there is good reason to believe that every case may be cured if taken in time. [illegible]

A MAMMOTH UNION DEPOT.

Buildings at the Termini of the Michigan Southern and Rock Island Railroads—The Largest Depot in the West.

The great Union Depot of the Michigan Southern and the Chicago & Rock Island Railroads, which was commenced about the middle of April last, is now rapidly advancing toward completion, and will probably be finished and ready for occupation by the first of October. [illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Proceedings in the Courts on Saturday—Slander and Assault—Orders and New Suits.

[illegible]

THE LIGHTNING STROKE.

The Storm of Saturday Night—A Vessel Dismasted—Freaks of the Thunder Bolt.

About half-past nine o'clock on Saturday night, during the heavy rain storm, [illegible]

BOOK WORMS.

A Peep at the Animals—A Result of Their Labors—Rare Collection of Old Books in the Rooms of the Historical Society.

Who would not be a book-worm? The delights of boring through and through the musty leaves whose title pages, if not lost, bear the names of men on whose tombs the grass of centuries has waved, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

The past week has been an awkward one in the world of amusements. [illegible]

Meteorological.

[illegible]

BASE BALL ITEMS.—An interesting game of base ball was played a day or two since between the "Excelsior Junior" and the "Amateur" Clubs of this city, [illegible]

The Fenian Controversy.

Editor Chicago Tribune: [illegible]

Sabbath Breaking.

Editor Tribune: [illegible]

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Cause of Death.

Editor Tribune: [illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

Perfectly Safe in all Cases.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, [illegible]

Metcalf's Great Rheumatic Remedy [illegible]

William Tolly, Esq., of Weston, Platte County, Missouri, [illegible]

The Great Reliable.—[illegible]

Prussing's Pure Cider Vinegar [illegible]

Let all who desire a good head of hair [illegible]

Scratches, Galls, Swellings, Sores, [illegible]

Colgate's Aromatic Vegetable Soap. [illegible]

Fenian Brotherhood Notice.—[illegible]

A Clear Complexion and a Healthy Skin [illegible]

Paper Hangings and Window Shades [illegible]

Special Caution.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular [illegible]

THE DEATH PENALTY.

Execution of McConnell, the Murderer.

Brief History of the Crime—His Trial—His Conduct while in Jail—Meeting Between McConnell and the Husband of his Victim.

[From the Cleveland Herald of Friday.]

Saturday, March 24, 1866, will long be remembered by the inhabitants of Olmstead Falls and the vicinity, on account of the murder of Rosa Colvin, wife of William Colvin, in her own house, by Alexander McConnell, of Fitzroy Township, Canada West. Colvin and his wife, with McConnell as a boarder, lived in a small shanty on the farm of Robert Crawford, by whom the men were employed in chopping wood. On the day of the murder, Colvin and McConnell started to Berea in the morning, but, after going some distance, McConnell complained of having the rheumatism, and turned back. Colvin went on, and met his wife at Olmstead Falls, nearly half way to Berea, on her way to the latter place. He persuaded her to return home. On her way home she met McConnell, leaving the shanty, with some of her husband's clothing, and made him carry the clothing back. They were seen going to the shanty about 11 o'clock a.m., and that was the last time Rosa Colvin ever passed the threshold of her own home alive. She was killed with an axe, and her body was secreted under some wood about thirty rods from the house.

May 31st was the day set for the trial. The case was postponed until the 19th of June on account of an accident on the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad, by which a number of the witnesses were detained on the way, and some of them were severely injured.

On the 19th the case was continued until June 22. The trial took place in the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Foote on the bench. The Prosecuting Attorney, M. S. Castle, assisted by A. T. Slade, Esq., appeared in behalf of the State, and C. W. Palmer and R. R. Knight, Esqs., appeared as counsel for the prisoner.

The trial continued several days and when the jury retired they remained in consultation fifteen hours, when the verdict was returned "Guilty of murder in the first degree."

The prisoner did not manifest the slightest emotion when the verdict was announced, but, on the contrary, sat silently in his chair, looking straight forward with a vacant stare toward the jury.

He was sentenced to be hung on the 10th day of August, 1866. On the 11th of July he made a confession, in the presence of the Sheriff, Prosecuting Attorney, three of the Jury and two reporters. The confession was an exact counterpart of the evidence, which, though nearly all circumstantial, fastened the guilt upon him beyond a reasonable doubt.

COMMUTATION.

A few days before the time set for the execution, a petition was circulated, which received the signatures of some of our best citizens, but there was very little interest manifested in the matter, either for or against the commutation. The petition was taken to Columbus and laid before Governor Cox, who, after mature deliberation and thorough investigation of the testimony, declined to interfere with the course of the law.

The decision of the Governor was received by Sheriff Nicola on Tuesday morning, when McConnell was immediately informed of the fact. He received the news with considerable emotion, but said it was all over now and he should prepare himself for the final hour, which nothing could now avert.

PREPARING FOR DEATH.

From that hour on he applied himself, as far as his illiterate nature would allow, to preparing himself for the last day and final scene. [illegible]

LAST LETTERS.

On Sunday last, McConnell expressed a wish to communicate with his wife and sister, and as he could not write, he dictated the following letters, which were written by a friend. The first is to his wife: [illegible]

ALEXANDER MCCONNELL.

LAST DAY.

At an early hour in the morning the jail yard was surrounded by a crowd, which increased as the hour approached for the execution. The same morbid curiosity that was exhibited at the execution of Dr. Hughes was manifest. The jail yard was guarded by the Metropolitan Police force, and none admitted except those who held tickets.

At ten o'clock this morning we visited him in his cell. To the question as to how he had passed the night, he replied: "Glory be to God, never better in my life. I went to bed at twelve o'clock and never slept sounder, and feel refreshed and well this morning." We never saw him look better. [illegible]

Mr. James Murphy, of the Metropolitan Police force, who was the guard of McConnell for the two nights previous to his execution, handed us this morning the following account of the manner in which he passed his last nights: [illegible]

MEETING OF COLVIN AND M'CONNELL.

He expressed a desire to see Colvin, the husband of his victim, if he was in the city. At about half-past 10, Sheriff Nicola brought Colvin into the jail. As he approached the cell McConnell reached out his hand and said, "William, can you forgive me?" Colvin said, "If God forgives you, I do," and refused to shake hands with him.

McConnell burst into tears, went into his cell, knelt down, and commenced praying. The Sheriff urged Colvin to shake hands with him, but he still refused, saying he would not shake hands with a murderer. The Sheriff then called him into McConnell's cell, and, after considerable persuasion, he consented to shake hands with him, repeating the remark that if God forgave him he would. Colvin told McConnell that he had suffered everything on his account—almost as much as the death penalty would have inflicted. The scene was painfully affecting, and one never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

In conversation during the forenoon at different times, he said he had nothing further to say in reference to the murder. He had told all the truth in his confession made a few days ago.

IN JAIL.

The Sheriff issued a limited number of tickets to witness the execution. Some of the counsel for the State and for McConnell were present; also several of the jurors who heard the case.

At eleven o'clock Rev. Mr. Bush, of Berea, paid a visit to McConnell, and had a few minutes' conversation with him. After the departure of Mr. Bush, he took leave of Katy Arragon, the matron of the jail. He thanked her for the many kindnesses she had exhibited towards him during his incarceration, and feelingly bid her good by.

THE SCAFFOLD.

The same gallows was used upon which Parks, Dr. Hughes and Jack Cooper stood, and from which they were launched into eternity. It was erected in the northeast corner of the lower corridor of the jail, exactly in the same position as when used for the execution of Dr. Hughes.

ANXIOUS TO DIE.

Several times during the forenoon the doomed man expressed a wish for the hour to come. He seemed anxious to have an end to all his trouble. Unlike most murderers that we have seen expiate their great crime on the scaffold, he longed to be released from the earth—to have the last moment come that should end his career below. He was very neatly dressed in black pants and white linen shirt.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. COOLEY.

About eleven o'clock Rev. Mr. Cooley went to his cell, and had prayers and religious conversation with the prisoner. Rev. Mr. Bush, of Berea, was also present. McConnell still persisted in the truth of his former confession. He talked freely and calmly.

BIDS THE POLICE GOOD BYE.

After prayers in his cell, [illegible]

At eighteen minutes past twelve o'clock McConnell came on the scaffold. He was accompanied by Sheriff Nicola, Deputy Sheriff Ridgeway, Rev. Mr. Cooley, Rev. Mr. Bush, Prosecuting Attorney Castle, Turnkey Smith and the guard who has watched over him since his sentence. Prayer was then read by Mr. Cooley from the Episcopal service. During the prayer McConnell was remarkably calm, but would occasionally brush away a tear from his eyes. He stood leaning against one of the stanchions of the scaffold. He made the usual responses to the prayer in a comparatively firm voice.

At the conclusion of the prayer, he shook hands and bid good bye to those on the scaffold. He had a word to say to each one, but in a very low voice. We only caught the words, "Take care of yourself," as expressed to his guard.

Deputy Sheriff Ridgeway then stepped forward and put on the handcuffs and pinioned his legs. He stepped upon the drop, apparently without a shudder. As he did so he said: "Well, gentlemen, I trust in the Lord; I do it, and hope they will do the same. I hope all men and women will forgive me. I think the Lord will forgive me. Good bye."

The black cap was then drawn over his face. After his features were covered he again said "Good bye." The Sheriff touched the fatal spring, the drop fell, and at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock the spirit of Alexander McConnell had passed to its Giver.

During the last scene the most perfect order and decorum was observed by all present. Sheriff Nicola has had more than the share usually allotted to officers in his position in these disagreeable affairs, but in this instance, as in that of Dr. Hughes, he has conducted everything with the strictest propriety, and with all the kindness to the prisoner consistent with his duties as an officer.

ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS.

Alleged Complicity of the Metropolitan Detectives With Criminals—How Crime Flourishes in New York—A Detective Caught in the Act of Taking a Bribe.

[From the New York Herald, August 9.]

On Friday morning of last week the Detective Office at No. 300 Mulberry street, heretofore under charge of John S. Young, Chief of the force, was suddenly, and without previous warning, taken from the hands of that person and placed in charge of Inspector Carpenter. The detectives were all ordered to report at the Central Office, and not to go out until they had received special directions so to do. John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of the force, then met the men thus assembled, and made them an address, the purport of which was that a thousand rumors were afloat regarding the corruptions said to exist among the detectives as a body; that thieves and counterfeiters had been complaining that the detectives had been "bleeding" them, or sharing their ill-gotten gains, until they (the thieves and counterfeiters) could endure it no longer, and that the great public must eventually come to know of these practices unless they were summarily and at once put an end to. The men were further informed that henceforth all business transacted at the office would be done through Inspector Carpenter, and from him they would receive their orders. The detectives were utterly surprised at this sudden change in affairs, and, from the Chief down, looked blank with astonishment.

The facts in the case, as far as they can be at present arrived at, are these: The tremendous exertions recently put forth by the Government in this city to suppress counterfeiting developed among other matters a perfect system of operations among the counterfeiters, which had thus far placed justice at defiance. It demonstrated at a glance that certain of the local officers were friendly to these men, and for a consideration used their authority to shield them from the punishment due their crimes. The officers of the United States Secret Service state that they were approached by the parties for whom they had warrants with direct bribes to let them go, and that the criminals when arrested asked as an especial favor to be taken to the Mulberry street office, naming one or more detectives with whom they had been in the habit of sharing their plunder in the past, and whom they said would speak in their favor. These facts being duly reported, were taken cognizance of, and, although the stories come from thieves and counterfeiters, they were accompanied by such corroborative proof as to compel belief.

One of the counterfeiters, on being arrested, asked to be taken to a certain detective at police headquarters. On being told he could not go there, he exclaimed, "Well, I'm lost; fifty by this!" and then went on to state that he had committed an offence some time since, for which this officer had arrested him, and that in order to get off, he offered the officer one hundred dollars, but, having only fifty about him, the detective agreed to let him go for that, and take the other fifty at a future time. That "future time" was last Friday evening, just twelve hours after Mr. Superintendent Kennedy had met the detectives in a body and warned them against indulgence in this besetting sin. At dusk on that evening, it is alleged, the thief and the detective met, not in obscurity, but on the great highway of the metropolis, and transacted the business which made them companions in crime. Two police captains were "shadowing" the transaction, and immediately arrested the detective. The money was taken from him just as it had been marked by the careful hand of the superintendent, and after being properly identified [illegible]

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

National Conventions of School Superintendents, Normal Teachers and the Teachers' Association.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., August 11.—[illegible]

FROM HARRISBURG, PA.

Attack by Ruffians Upon a Train of Cars.

NEW YORK, August 11.—A special to the Tribune, from Harrisburg, Pa., reports an attack on a train containing Governor Curtin, General Geary, [illegible] Five shots were discharged and stones and other missiles thrown at the train. Several soldiers were wounded. The train was stopped and the soldiers went after the attacking party, who fled.

From Canada.

OTTAWA, C. W., Aug. 11.—The Financial Bill passed Parliament. It lays the foundation for a complete change of the banking system. [illegible] No doubt it will be acceded to.

Markets by Telegraph.

MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, August 11.

MONEY. [illegible]

THE CROPS. [illegible]

GOLD. [illegible]

GOVERNMENTS. [illegible]

RAILWAY SHARES. [illegible]

PETROLEUM STOCKS. [illegible]

MINING STOCKS. [illegible]

DRY GOODS. [illegible]

COTTON. [illegible]

FLOUR. [illegible]

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] CINCINNATI, August 11. [illegible]

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] ST. LOUIS, August 11. [illegible]

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] MILWAUKEE, August 11. [illegible]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 11. [illegible]

LATER NEW YORK MARKETS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] NEW YORK, August 11. [illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] BRIDGEPORT, August 11. [illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] DETROIT, August 11. [illegible]

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, August 11. [illegible]

Money and Stocks.

NEW YORK, August 11. [illegible]

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, August 11. [illegible]

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 11. [illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 11, 1866. [illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
McVICKER & MYERS............MANAGERS.

Production of the intensely interesting domestic drama

THE FALLS OF CLYDE,

which will be presented with appropriate scenery, [illegible]

Falls of Real Water

[illegible]

Sunset! Twilight! and Moonlight!

The drama will be followed by PROFESSOR SILVESTER [illegible]

THE SPHYNX; or ANTHROPOGLOSSOS.

[illegible]

THE SHADOW PANTOMIME,

[illegible]

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

[illegible]

EXCURSION AND PICNIC OF THE WABASH-AV. M. E. EXCELSIOR MISSION SUNDAY SCHOOL to DOWNER'S GROVE, [illegible]

LAST CONCERT of the young [illegible]

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers & Commission Merchants, PALMER'S BLOCK, 44 & 46 RANDOLPH-ST.

GREAT SALE OF ELECTRO SILVER-PLATED GOODS, [illegible] AT AUCTION [illegible]

DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, [illegible] AT AUCTION [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF Foreign and Domestic Staple DRY GOODS, [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS. [illegible] FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, PICTURES, &c., AT AUCTION, [illegible] PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS. [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON.

GILBERT & SAMPSON.—[illegible]

General Notices.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE

ART ASSOCIATION.

The First Prints of the Fine Engraving,

GATHERING APPLES,

Are now ready for Subscribers.

Also, a fresh lot of Prints of

MERCY'S DREAM.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS. [illegible] SEPTEMBER 12th. [illegible]

Strayed.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—Two [illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—A first [illegible]

WANTED—A good [illegible]

WANTED—One good [illegible]

WANTED—A good Tinsmith [illegible]

WANTED—Salesman—Several [illegible]

WANTED—Bookkeepers, clerks, [illegible]

WANTED—A Salesman—Will give fair wages, [illegible] "SALESMAN," Tribune office.

WANTED—A first-class salesman in the drug trade, [illegible]

WANTED—A good steady man to take care of horse, cow, and yard, [illegible]

WANTED—Canvassers to sell the [illegible]

WANTED—Recruits—U. S. Marine Corps. [illegible]

WANTED—Four young men who understand the dry goods trade. [illegible]

WANTED—Solicitors for Insurance. Liberal inducements offered. Call at Room 21 Methodist Church Block, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

WANTED—A Tailor who understands his business well, [illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Must be a good plain cook. Apply at 140 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A girl to do kitchen work. To one willing and capable, good wages given. 198 Cass-st.

WANTED—A Girl—To take care of children [illegible] Apply at 118 Park-av.

WANTED—A competent cook. [illegible] Apply at 377 Pine-st.

WANTED—A good Cook, Washer and Ironer at 347 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A good Cook, Washer and Ironer. Also, a good house girl. Apply at 347 Wabash-av.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—Houses and lots, and unimproved lots, [illegible] WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A nice Cottage House, of six rooms, [illegible] S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Three very handsome [illegible]

FOR SALE—A ten acre lot on [illegible]

FOR SALE—A splendid residence on [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class two-story [illegible]

FOR SALE—A well-built, two-story frame dwelling, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A new and most elegantly finished residence, [illegible]

FOR SALE—100x160 feet on Indiana-av., [illegible]

FOR SALE—Eight lots on Twenty-[illegible]

FOR SALE—35x160 feet on Michigan-[illegible]

FOR SALE—A new and well-built two-story frame dwelling, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Several splendid ten acre lots [illegible]

FOR SALE—A marble front House, [illegible]

FOR SALE—On Michigan-av.—A corner [illegible]

FOR SALE—On Tyler-st.—West of [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a Bargain—The one-story [illegible]

FOR SALE—A desirable building lot, [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a decided bargain, [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and five years' lease of lot, [illegible]

To Rent—Houses & Rooms.

TO RENT—With Board—A neatly furnished chamber, [illegible]

TO RENT—Four-story Brick House and furniture [illegible]

TO RENT—And Furniture for sale—A [illegible] WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A suite of rooms, and furniture for sale. Apply at Room 13, [illegible]

TO RENT—One of the most pleasant rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—A good dwelling house on [illegible]

TO RENT—Without Board, two rooms [illegible]

TO RENT—Four rooms in a private dwelling, [illegible]

TO RENT—With Board—Two unfurnished rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—Several new two-story [illegible]

TO RENT—Without board—Nice furnished front room, for two gentlemen. [illegible]

TO RENT—A Farm of 80 acres—[illegible]

To Rent—Stores & Offices.

TO RENT—The second story of [illegible]

TO RENT—Four Stores with Dwellings [illegible]

TO RENT—Store—The elegantly fitted [illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Valuable farm in Champaign County, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Farm of 500 acres, [illegible]

FOR SALE—In Dewitt County, Illinois, [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

Wanted—Partner.

WANTED—Partner—[illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—[illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—[illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—[illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—A No. 1 [illegible]

FOR SALE—Stock, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Some of the best [illegible]

FOR SALE—Saloon and Billiard [illegible]

FOR SALE—Twenty Shares [illegible]

FOR SALE—As A No. 1 [illegible]

FOR SALE—Sash, Doors and Blinds [illegible]

FOR SALE—Harness [illegible]

FOR SALE—A. N. Wood & Co. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A well-established [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap, two [illegible]

FOR SALE—The Lease and [illegible]

FOR SALE—One First Class [illegible]

FOR SALE—Grocery, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two eight-horse [illegible]

FOR SALE—One 12-horse [illegible]

FOR SALE—A half-interest [illegible]

FOR SALE—An established [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap—A [illegible]

FOR SALE—2,000 Cedar Posts [illegible]

FOR SALE—Ancient [illegible]

FOR SALE—Eight Sugar Mills [illegible]

FOR SALE—Steam Engines [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING—Two furnished [illegible]

BOARDING—First-class [illegible]

BOARDING—A very pleasant [illegible]

BOARDING—Good board and [illegible]

BOARDING—A [illegible]

BOARDING—With board, [illegible]

BOARDING—A suite of [illegible]

BOARDING—Single [illegible]

Lost.

LOST—A Gold Bracelet [illegible]